The Columbian.

VOL 43. BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY OCTOBER 7, 1909. NO. 40.

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FALL MEETING.

Caldwell Consistory, Ancient-Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry Holds Its Regular October Session.

MANY MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE.

The regular fall session of Caldwell Consistory opened on Tuesday evening, and will close to-night with a banquet. The occasion was marked by the presence of many old members, among them being Rev. Dr. J. R. Dimm of Selinsgrove, and Dr. E. W. M. Low of Lime Ridge, only surviving charter members of the Consistory.

The present officers of the Consistory are as follows: John R. Townsend, Commander; John S. Mack, 1st Lieut.; E. Skyles M'Killip, 2nd Lieut.; Eugene F. Carpenter, Orator; David S. Bachman, Chancellor; George L. Low, Treas.; H. A. M'Killip, Sec'y.; William J. Hehl, E. & A.; William M. Tinker, Hospitaler; Alfred L. Reichenbach, M. of C.; John P. Helfenstein, G. St. B.; Frank P. Martenis, Guard; Birch B. Freas, Sentinel, Trustees—Cortez B. Robbins, H. Bruce Clark, Robert E. Hartman. At this meeting all the degrees from the 3rd to the 32nd are conferred. Quite a large number of candidates are taking them.

To-night covers will be laid for 275, and a delightful time is expected. H. A. McKillip, Esq., will preside as toast master, and his ability to fill the post admirably is well known.

The supper will be served by the ladies of St. Margaret's Guild, who have so satisfactorily done the catering on several similar occasions. The banquet committee consists of H. Bruce Clark, Jos. L. Townsend, and Eugene F. Carpenter.

NEW ORCHESTRA.

Not only has a choral society under the leadership of Charles O. Skeer, been organized at the Normal School, but a reorganization of the Normal orchestra has also been effected, and the present season promises to bring forth some good music.

The orchestra, conducted by Mrs. J. K. Miller, has been made up of past and present Normal students. It is no longer an organization of paid musicians, but is an orchestra intended to be a benefit to the students themselves.

The new orchestra will give no concert this winter, but will assist at the Choral concert in December, when Julius Becker's "The Gypsies" will be given.

The make up of the orchestra will be twelve violins, two cellos, two flutes and a harp.

MEXICAN WAR VETERAN.

William Meser of Pine township was in town last week. He is an old man, and says he was a soldier in the war with Mexico in 1848, and served two years under General Winfield Scott. He was with the army when it reached the city of Mexico.

He was here as a defendant and as a complainant in two surety of the peace cases in court.

MANY CRIMINAL CASES.

The time of the Court was occupied until Friday last week in the trial of crimiual cases, some of a trivial character, and others more serious. As usual a large proportion of the defendants were foreigners from either West Berwick or Centralia.

PEACE FAVORED.

German Alliance Favors Federation of World in Steadfast Bond of Amity.

GOOD WORD FOR GRANT.

The National German-American Alliance in biennial convention at Cincinnatia last Monday discussed reports of various committees.

The Peace Committee, in setting forth the principles of the alliance with reference to the Universal peace movement of the world, declares in favor of a federation of all nations, based on a mutual guarantee of their independence and possessions and against attacks of the members.

The committee favors the furtherance of all international agreements, treaties and conventions which will establish uniform legislation tending to the welfare of the working classes and improvement of social, commercial and industrial conditions in general, and the substition of legal proceedings in place of bloodshed in settling dissensions between nations and between employes and employers.

The convention voted down a resolution condemning General Fred Grant for marching in United States Army uniform at the head of a temperance parade in Chicago. Prevailing arguments were that General Grant marched in his personal capacity only, and that "he is not a fanatic, as he advocates the usefulness of the canteen for the army."

A resolution asking the Government not to pass legislation curtailing well-meaning immigration was adopted. It was held the Government should better distribute immigrants over the country.

A resolution calling on the alliance to contribute to the support of German private schools was defeated, on the ground that the organization members did enough for the cause of education by paying taxes for public schools, and that the alliance would use its influence to maintain the teaching of the German language in the public schools. The convention voted unanimously to invite the German Protestrnt associations of the United States to join the alliance.

GRAND JURY REPORT.

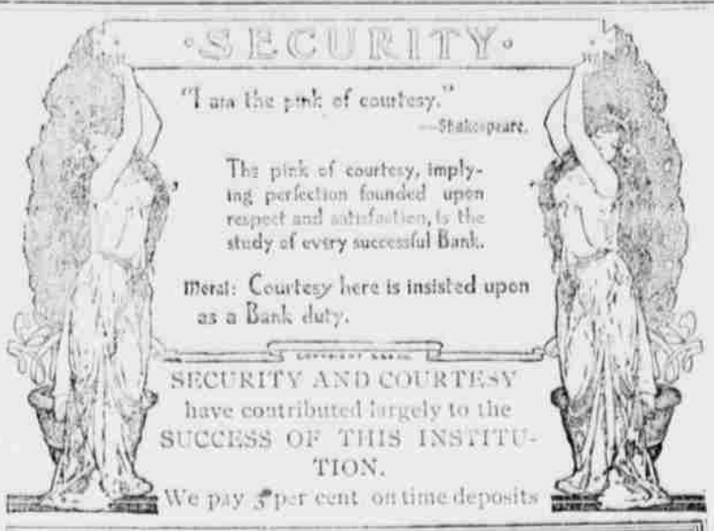
The Grand Jury had a busy time last week. They finished their labors on Friday, and made the following report:

We have examined the public building and found the court house and jail in good condition. We compliment the sheriff and janitor at the court house for the same. We find the jail needing some repairs, but the Commissioners have informed us that they expect to receive bids on Monday for the same which also includes court house repairs. We also recommend commissioners to provide cots and bedding for the jury room.

V. P. Eves, Foreman.

LOCAL OPTION MEETING.

A large audience greeted Ex-Governor Hanly of Indiana, last Friday night at the Columbia Theatre, when he delivered an address on local option. It was a forceful argument, and was listened to attentively throughout. A number of the local clergy occupied seats on the stage. An opening prayer was made by Rev. S. Dickson, and the singing was led by Charles O. Skeer.


SECURITY
"I am the pink of courtesy."
—Shakespeare.
The pink of courtesy, implying perfection founded upon respect and satisfaction, is the study of every successful Bank.
Moral: Courtesy here is insisted upon as a Bank duty.
SECURITY AND COURTESY have contributed largely to the SUCCESS OF THIS INSTITUTION.
We pay 3 per cent on time deposits

THE BLOOMSBURG NATIONAL BANK
BLOOMSBURG PENN'A

DANVILLE WINS.

Pottsville gets First Prize in Tennis Tournament; Danville second, and Bloom third.

The Danville *Morning News* of Monday says: In as fast and fine a tennis match as was ever played in this city Danville on Monday defeated Bloomsburg for second place in the Central Pennsylvania Tennis league, winning in straight sets.

The match was played between Gosh and Watson, for Danville, and Miller and Rishton, for Bloomsburg, who have represented the two towns at the several tournaments of the league during the summer. Boyd Maize, of Bloomsburg, acted as referee. The match was for the best three out of five. Danville won the first three sets, 11 to 9, 6 to 4 and 6 to 3.

Both teams were in fine shape and played their best game. Not only were the games hard fought, but every point was hotly contested. In the last set Bloomsburg won the first three games and then Danville won six straight, taking the set. All during the match there were numerous times when the playing was really brilliant.

A large number of people from both Danville and Bloomsburg witnessed the match and applause was frequent. It will be remembered that Pottsville won the first prize. The winning of Monday's match gives Danville second place and a beautiful 10 inch high silver loving cup. Third place goes to Bloomsburg.

GRAND JURY RETURNS.

The Grand Jury last week Wednesday made the following returns:

Com. vs. Joseph Datunrnig, Enoch Slamus and Wm. Squatocka, charge assault and battery, obstructing a legal process and assisting a prisoner to escape, a true bill; Edward Lavelle, prosecutor.

Com. vs. Charles Hoffman, charge f. and b., a true bill; Mary Sasaman, prosecutrix.

Com. vs. Peter Matsko and John Czap, charge assault and battery, aggravated assault and battery, and assault and battery with intent, etc., a true bill; J. A. Laub, prosecutor.

Com. vs. Ward Ketcham and Charles Dresh, larceny, a true bill; Levi Miller, prosecutor.

Com. vs. Errico Polanlino, charge larceny as bailee, a true bill; Edward Dorazio, prosecutor.

Com. vs. Charles Smith, f. and b. A true bill. Lena Walter, prosecutrix.

Com. vs. Harvey Shaffer, assault and battery. A true bill. Arrena Shaffer, prosecutrix.

Com. vs. Olo Larish, charge, larceny. Not a true bill. Adam Mowrey, prosecutor to pay costs.

Com. vs. Peter Larish, Clinton Shultz and William Hess, charge, burglary. Not a true bill.

Com. vs. Michael Demmey, charge, larceny and receiving. Not a true bill on first and second counts of the indictment, and guilty on the third and fourth counts.

ADDRESSED THE STUDENTS.

On invitation of Dr. Waller, Governor Hanley addressed the Normal students in chapel on Saturday morning. His subject was "What is true success?"

In his judgment true success lies in making the best of one's opportunities.

MAXIMUM OF 30 YEARS.

Judge Evans Gave Prisoner Heavy Sentence for Stealing 20 Bushel of Wheat.

Convicted of having been implicated in the larceny of 20 bushels of wheat valued ot $21.05 from Levi Miller, a Mifflin township farmer, Ward Ketcham, of the same township, was sentenced Thursday by Judge Evans to not more than 30 years in the eastern penitentiary The minimum term which he will be enforced to serve will be 7 and one-half years. His companion in crime, Charles Dresh, who pleaded guilty, was sentenced to not more than 3 years and not less than 9 months in the eastern penitentiary.

They are the first victims in Columbia county to fall under the indefinite sentence act which was passed by the last legislature and approved by Governor Stuart on May 10, 1909. Among other things it provides that where a prisoner has been twice before sentenced to a term of one year or more and convicted a third time, it shall be the duty of the court to sentence him to a period of not more than 30 years in the eastern penitentiary, the mimimum sentence not to be less than one-quarter of the maximum, which means that at the end of 7½ years he may be paroled. If he again breaks the law, back he goes for the balance of the indefinite sentence, in addition to the sentence for the new crime.

Kitchen previously served time twice, one of which was in the penitentiary.

MORE ROOM REQUIRED.

Owing to the very large attendance at the Normal School this fall, it has become necessary to find more room for the accommodation of the girl students, and the third floor of the laundry building will be cut up into rooms for that purpose.

When this building was erected the top floor was intended for a hospital where contagious diseases could be treated without danger of infecting the whole school, but it has never been so used to any extent, as there was no occasion, and now it is to be put into constant use.

NEW GREEN HOUSES.

The completion of two new greenhouses at the Dillon plant on Fifth street gives a capacity of about 200,000 square feet of glass.

The new buildings are of iron and wood, with concrete posts.

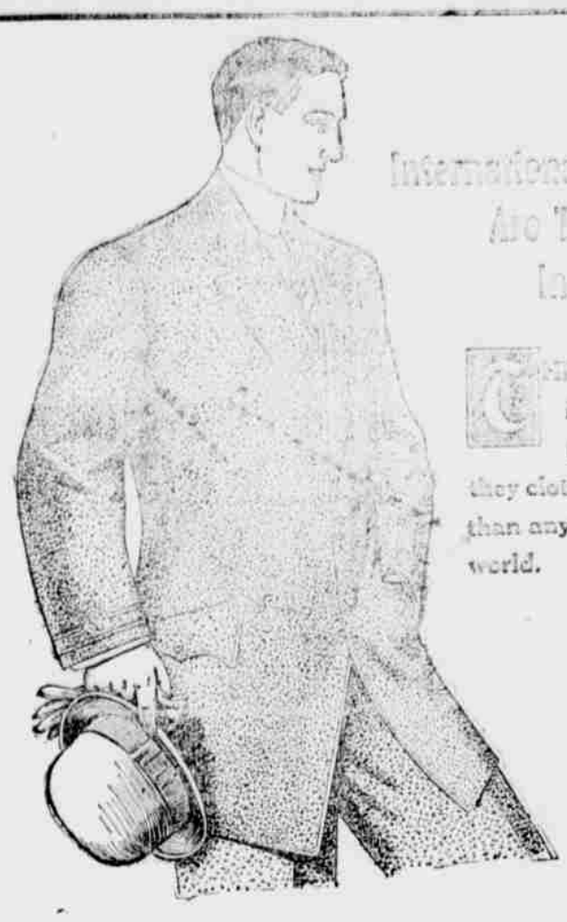
Dillon's is one of the largest green house establishments in this country, and its products are shipped to nearly every state in the union.

THREE YEAKS' PASTORATE.

Rev. G. R. Smith closed his third year as pastor of the Baptist church on Sunday, and the occasion was marked by a specially appropriate sermon.

ICE BUSINESS CHANGED HANDS.

J. G. Quick has sold his artificial ice business to J. H. Giger and Henry Dietterich. The transfer was made on October 1st.



International Clothes Are The Finest In America.

This statement is based on the fact that they clothe more men than any tailor in the world.

¶ They would not have the largest trade if their clothes were not the finest.

Samples now on display--to measure only, and at popular prices.

$12 to $40

The finest there is in ready to wear clothes.

We are leaders in Boy's Suits.

2.50 TO 8.00

Stetson Hats For Fall
Adler's Gloves For Fall
Cluett Shirts For Fall
Luzerne Underwear For Fall
L. and W. Trousers For Fall

TOWNSEND'S
CORNER
CLOTHING STORE,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

MACHINE'S HALCYON SESSION OF 1905

Boas Mansion Converted Into a "House of Mirth" in Harrisburg.

PARTY BOSSES PLAN INIQUITY

Senators Sisson and Stober, Republican Candidates, Supported All the Vicious Legislation That Made the Session of 1905 Infamous.

The legislature of 1905 was a "halcyon and vociferous" affair. In imitation of the Albany "House of Mirth," the Boas mansion in Harrisburg was generously contributing to the "gayety of nations" during that session. Under the control of the insurance commissioner it was a sort of kennel of "yellow dogs" of all sorts and conditions. Each night the gang assembled within its hospitable walls and planned and schemed the looting operations of the immediate future. It was the seat of revelry and a fountain of corruption.

The legislature of 1905 has gone into history as the most wanton and venal in the history of the state. Its work was so bad that Governor Pennypacker felt constrained to call it back to repeal most of its measures, and the men responsible for its iniquities obeyed orders to thus stultify themselves with the same servility that they accepted orders to pass the bills at the regular session. This feature of the legislature of 1905 has no parallel. No other legislature within the memory of man has such a record.

The legislature of 1905 was as eager to defeat good legislation as it was zealous in promoting bad. Few good bills got out of committee, and such as did were allowed to die on the calendar. Early in the session Senator Goehring, of Pittsburg, introduced a bill providing for civil service tests in the selection of state officers, but it was stifled in the committee. Mr. Edmiston, of Bradford, introduced a bill requiring that anthracite coal offered for sale in the state be 95 per cent pure, and it met the same fate.

There were a good many other measures which would have conserved the interests of the people if they had been enacted into laws. But they were all killed before that stage, at which a roll call is in order, was reached. Under such conditions the action of a particular senator upon such bills is left to conjecture. But the managers of the dominant party were against such legislation or it would have passed. Senators Sisson and Stober invariably voted as the machine manager directed, and it is safe to say that they were against the bills that failed.

No Uncertainty on Vicious Bills.

But there is no uncertainty as to how the Republican candidates for auditor general and state treasurer voted on the vicious legislation projected and promoted by the machine. The bill to increase the number of bank examiners, for example, was supported by both of them. Senate Journal, 1905, page 308.

One of the principal jobs of the session was the "act to amend an act relating to the board of public grounds and buildings." Upon this measure Mr. Sisson and Mr. Stober voted in the affirmative. Senate Journal, 1905, page 842. In vetoing this bill Governor Pennypacker said: "The effect of this bill, if it became a law, would be to authorize the board of public grounds and buildings to engage the services of 132 new employes. The amount of their salary and compensation, together with the increases of salaries and compensations of persons now employed, would amount to the sum of $216,960 for the ensuing two years." Vetoes by the governor, 1905, page 158.

A bill to increase the number of courts in Allegheny county was voted for by both Sisson and Stober. Senate Journal, 1905, page 353. This measure was also vetoed by Governor Pennypacker, who said in his message: "The effect of this bill would be to increase the number of judges in Allegheny county from nine to fifteen and to lead to an expenditure in salaries alone of the annual sum of $51,000." Vetoes by the governor, 1905, page 18.

Bills were passed providing for additional law judges in Cambria county, Senate Journal, 1905, page 888, and in Erie county, Senate Journal, 1905, page 492, Sisson and Stober voting for both of them.

The machine majority in the legislature is always open-handed with the judges, but during the session of 1905 it was liberal with everybody. A bill providing for stenographers and assistant stenographers for courts was passed finally on Feb. 23, Sisson and Stober voting in the affirmative. Senate Journal, 1905, pages 556-557. It was subsequently vetoed by Governor Pennypacker on the ground that "it would be an attempt upon the part of the legislature and the governor to exercise control over the courts." Vetoes by the governor, 1905, page 24.

Corporations Favored Freely.

An act declaring valid and indefeasible as to any right of escheat in this commonwealth was voted for by both Sisson and Stober. Senate Journal, 1905, page 891. This measure also fell a victim to Governor Pennypacker's veto axe. In his veto message the governor said: "To permit corporations, organized for reasons given above in other states, to hold real estate and do business here, would be, in effect, to nullify, indirectly, our own laws. This bill presents to such corporations an easy means of escape from the disabilities imposed upon them." Vetoes by the governor, 1905, page 30.

The legislature revealed its subserviency to the railroad corporations in the passage of the act "in relation to railroads under lease, and saving their charters and franchises from forfeiture or impairment in case of failure of their lessees to maintain and operate any portion of their lines." This was a slimy and venomous legislative snake. It would have enabled big railroad corporations to get rid of any branch or troublesome small railroad at the trifling expense of the cost of leasing it. Under existing law failure to operate a piece of railroad for two years works the forfeiture of the franchise, and communities damaged by being deprived of railroad facilities to which they are entitled could build a new branch and connect with another road. But this bill would have given the big concern power to close up the smaller road permanently. It was passed by the senate finally on March 31, Sisson and Stober voting for it. Senate Journal, 1905, page 850. Governor Pennypacker vetoed it. Vetoes of the governor, 1905, page 66.

One of the most absurd bills considered during the session was one authorizing coroners in counties of population between 100,000 and 125,000 to employ stenographers at a compensation of $6 a day. Both Sisson and Stober voted for it. Senate Journal, 1905, page 1670. Fortunately it was vetoed.

Another legislative absurdity was a bill providing for the draining of swampy lands, and both Sisson and Stober voted for it. Senate Journal, 1905, page 1031. In vetoing this preposterous proposition Governor Pennypacker said that owners of swampy lands ought to pay the expenses of their own improvements, and that if the measure should become a law it would clandestinely bestow upon the owners of the land the right of eminent domain. Vetoes by the governor, 1905, page 44.

A Ripper In Disguise.

The bill to provide for the employment and support of the poor in Schuylkill county was a sort of "ripper" in disguise. The obvious purpose of it was to legislate out of office the directors of the poor of that county, and it only failed of its purpose because Governor Pennypacker had a lucid interval. Sisson and Stober voted for the bill. Senate Journal, 1905, page 897. Governor Pennypacker disapproved it because it deprived the people of their right to elect their own local officers. Vetoes by the governor, 1905, page 52.

There were a number of water snakes wriggling through the legislature during the session of 1905. The machine managers, rich in spoils, had come to realize the vast value of water powers and were striving to get control of all that were available. The railroad corporations were also reaching out for control of watersheds and water supplies.

Among the bills introduced with this object in view was one "authorizing railroad companies to acquire, hold, dispose of and guarantee the stocks and securities of water companies." In the event of a water famine this measure would enable the railroad companies to supply their locomotives even if the people of communities famished. Sisson and Stober voted to bestow this dangerous power on railroads. Senate Journal, 1905, page 1158.

The bill entitled "an act to preserve the purity of the water of the state" was another serpent. It provided that consent of the board of health should be obtained before any community or company could erect water works. The iniquity was fought with considerable energy and was supported at every stage by Sisson and Stober. On final passage, however, Sisson dodged the roll call, but Stober is recorded as voting for it. Senate Journal, 1905, page 998.

The gang didn't feel quite secure with the legislation thus far obtained, and Senator McNichol, the Philadelphia contractor-politician, introduced a bill to create a commission to regulate the water supply and control the watersheds of the state. This measure was railroaded through at a high rate of speed. It was "read in place" March 15 and passed finally March 22, Sisson and Stober both voting in the affirmative. Senate Journal, 1905, page 901.

Pet Iniquities of the Machine.

The Philadelphia "rippers" were pet iniquities of the machine. John Weaver, who had been promoted from the office of district attorney to that of mayor as a reward for permitting Sam Salter to be acquitted, was indulging in some insincere reform pretences, and the machine concluded to "clip his wings," so to speak. The "rippers" provided for the election of the heads of certain departments by a vote of councils, which under the then existing law were appointed by the mayor. It might be said that this was "the crowning atrocity" of the session. There were three of these bills, numbered respectively 441, 479 and 480. The two latter were so vicious that Pennypacker vetoed them. Both were voted for by Sisson and Stober, however. Senate Journal, 1905, pages 1283 and 1284. It was in this veto message that Pennypacker eulogized the late Mr. Durham as "the most influential political leader in Philadelphia." Vetoes by the governor, 1905, page 167.

A merry little joker of the session was the bill increasing the salary of the deputy insurance commissioner Mr. Durham was insurance commissioner at the time, but he was so busy managing the politics and "milking" the people of that city that he couldn't get to Harrisburg oftener than once in two or three months. The warrants for his salary had actually to be sent to him by mail. This absenteeism devolved a good deal of additional labor on the deputy, and Mr. Durham's servile slaves in the legislature naturally concluded that his recompense ought to be increased in the ratio that his burdens were multiplied. Sisson and Stober voted for the bill. Senate Journal, 1905, page 1689.

The Quay statue bill was "the apple of the eye" of the machine at the time and ever since has been the burden of its grief and an abomination. Sisson and Stober both voted for it. Senate Journal, 1905, page 1589.

The act authorizing street railway, electric light and power, hotel and park companies to merge or consolidate, was a sort of tub to the smaller corporation whale. There are a number of men in the cities, tin-horn gamblers, thimble-riggers and other sorts, who go to the legislature or ply their vocations in the winter, and imagined that such a combination of powers would afford them splendid opportunities in the summer. These gentlemen proposed to legislate themselves into the chance. The bill was introduced and passed, Sisson and Stober voting in the affirmative. Senate Journal, 1905, page 1590. Pennypacker vetoed the bill.

Snakes In the Legislative Grass.

Another snake in the legislative grass was the bill authorizing manufacturing corporations to deal in goods and materials manufactured by others. It was in direct violation of the constitution, the spirit of the common law and the traditions of the country. Sisson and Stober voted for it. Senate Journal, 1905, page 895. The bill was vetoed.

The bill to rebate taxes on forest lands, enacted during the session of 1905, was what the old-timers would call "a little thing" for the timber and tannery trusts. It provided for a rebate of 80 per cent of the taxes on scrub timber tracts for a period of thirty-five years. Before it was introduced the trusts had bought up practically all that kind of land in the state with a view of holding it until another crop got ripe and ready for the axe. Paying taxes on land during the period in which they were waiting would be expensive, and the always fertile-minded trust managers conceived the plan expressed in this law to escape the burden. These facts were pointed out clearly, but the trust agents stick together, and the bill was passed, Sisson and Stober voting for it. Senate Journal, 1905, page 1346.

The bill to increase the salary of the harbor master of Philadelphia was the payment of another installment of the machine obligation for the acquittal of Sam Salter. The then harbor master swore to all kinds of alibis and other things to justify the packed jury in voting to acquit the champion ballot-box stuffer, and the easiest way to reward him for his crimes was to increase his salary. The bill passed finally, Sisson and Stober voting for it. Senate Journal, 1905, page 1689. The acquittal of Salter has cost the state more than any other crime ever committed within its borders.

The number and salaries of employes of the state treasury were increased, Senate Journal, 1905, page 1106, and the number and salaries of the employes of the state library were increased during the session of 1905. Senate Journal, page 777. Sisson dodged the vote on the treasury increase, but voted for the library increase. Stober voted for both.

Pennypacker Provokes Foolish Bill.

In his veto messages Pennypacker was in the habit of poking fun at the legislature on account of the wretched grammar and other delinquencies in form and expression of the bills sent to him for approval. Finally the legislature passed a law providing for the appointment of a man to edit the bills and whip them into some sort of shape. Really the purpose was to provide a fat and eminently respectable job for some favorite political "lame duck," and Pennypacker's criticism inspired the idea and furnished the excuse. Both Sisson and Stober voted for the bill. Senate Journal, 1905, page 781. Another office of similar character was created during the session of 1909, both Sisson and Stober voting for it.

The lawyers of Pennsylvania are bearing testimony, every day, to their high appreciation of the learning, ability and fitness of C. LaRue Munson for a seat on the supreme court bench. Wherever Mr. Munson goes he is most cordially and enthusiastically received by lawyers. Even the partisan lawyer relaxes his prejudices when the question of putting a fit or unfit man on the bench confronts him. Mr. Munson fulfills the lawyers' ideal of a judge and the lawyers will express that fact at the polls this year.

Democrats used to win in Pennsylvania because they used to feel that good government is as important to the average citizen as good crops. In this country the average farmer, with a family of four or five children, pays the price of fifty bushels of corn annually in excessive taxes. If he would sacrifice time to the value of one bushel of corn in order to vote the Democratic ticket, the party which overtaxes him would be put out of business and he would perform a civic duty and save money.

DEFEAT AMENDMENT NO. 7 IS URGENT DUTY

Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce Sounds Alarm to Voters.

POINTS OUT STARTLING DANGER

City Gangsters Could Manipulate Election Results, Through Corrupt Election Officers, If the Seventh Amendment Is Adopted.

Defeat of amendment No. 7, of the series of constitutional amendments on which the people of Pennsylvania are to vote this fall, has been called for by the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce.

It is the fear of the Chamber of Commerce that amendment No. 7 will allow political schemers to gain control of city election boards for crooked purposes. Should this particular amendment be adopted, it would open the way for the naming of such boards in the city by appointment instead of by election. That change undoubtedly would serve to make election boards more corrupt and to multiply ballot frauds.

In a public statement the directors of the Chamber of Commerce say:

The board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburg would respectfully call attention to the following matter of vital importance to the citizens of Pennsylvania, and one worthy of the most careful consideration and action by the electors of the state:

By joint resolution of the senate and house of general assembly of Pennsylvania, passed at the session of 1907, a number of amendments were proposed to the present constitution of this state. Among them are the following:

"Amendment 7—To Article VIII, Section 14.

"Section 8. Amend Section 14 of Article VIII, which reads as follows:

"District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected and vacancies in election boards filled as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony or wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

"So as to read:

"District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen biennially by the citizens at the municipal election; **but the general assembly may require said boards to be appointed in such manner as it may by law provide. Laws regulating the appointment of said boards may be enacted to apply to cities only; provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class.** Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record, or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service."

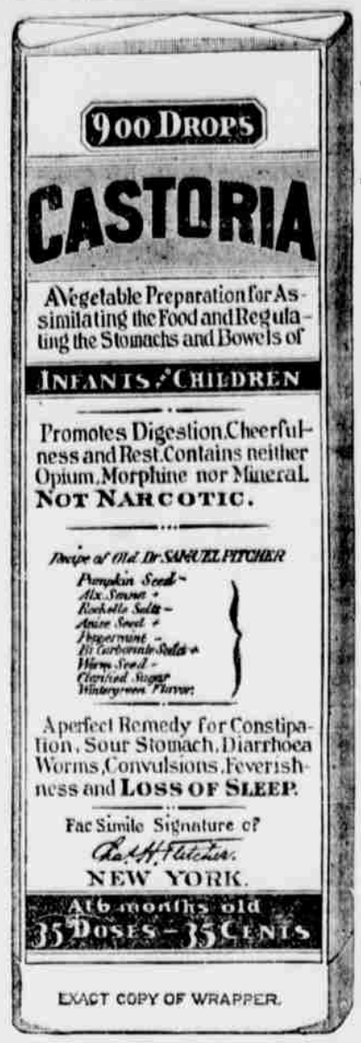
This proposed amendment will be submitted to the voters at the election this fall for approval or rejection. If approved, it becomes a part of the state constitution, and must be observed as such, unless eliminated by a future constitutional amendment. Inasmuch as the constitution cannot be amended more than once in five years, this proposed amendment would have considerable time to operate before it could be replaced or superseded by another.

The amendment is surrounded by a multitude of other proposed amendments, which divert the mind from its purport, and it is only by close reading that its meaning and mischief become clear.

Only forty-eight words seek to change the practice respecting selection of election boards for almost a century, and to destroy the first foundation of the people's political freedom. These words are so obscure and the amendment so sandwiched between others of more or less harmlessness, and placed with such cunning in the proposed amendment itself, that only a close reading reveals the true purport of the change.

The proposed amendment first purports to leave the constitution just as it is respecting the selection of election boards. It begins by repeating almost the exact words of the same section of the present constitution, viz.: "District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen biennially (instead of annually) by the citizens at the municipal election." A hasty reader would overlook the meaning of what follows, for the last part of the proposed amendment is similar to the paragraph on the same subject of the present constitution. It is as follows: "But the general assembly may require said board to be appointed in such manner as it may by law provide. Laws regulating the appointment of said boards may be enacted to apply to cities only, provided, etc."

It leaves the cities in a worse condition than the country districts, for by its provisions the country districts may be left in full enjoyment of their ancient privileges, while the cities may be deprived of them, or both city and country may be legislated into the merciless hands of the political party in power, either or both at the will of the majority. It is doubtful if such a piece of legislation was ever proposed before to a free and intelligent people.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THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Americans are known as a dyspeptic people. The extent of this disease may be inferred from the multitude of so-called "medicines" offered as a remedy. They are often in tablet form and have no value except as palliatives of the immediate effects of dyspepsia. The man who used them may feel better but is surely getting worse. They do not touch the real cause of the disease. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a medicine specially prepared to cure diseases of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition. It is not made to give temporary relief but to effect permanent cure. In ninety-eight cases out of every hundred it cures perfectly and permanently.

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It has cost Dr. Pierce $25,000 to give away in the last year the copies of his People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, which have been applied for. This book of 1008 pages is sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Visiting cards and Wedding invitations at the COLUMBIAN office.

The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg Pa., Post Office. Mr. S. J. Beardslee, Mr. Chas. Makinson, Mr. James Criswell, Mrs. Sarah Porter, Miss A. Lenson, Mrs. James Rooks, Mrs. Emma Sober. Cards. Miss Blanch Brown, Miss Regina McManus, Mr. J. Bough, George M. Swartz, Gertrude A. Burns, Miss Flo Stover, H. S. Gresser.

THE SOOTHING SPRAY of Ely's Liquid Cream Balm, used in an atomizer, is an unspeakable relief to sufferers from Catarrh. Some of them describe it as a Godsend, and no wonder. The thick, foul discharge is dislodged and the patient breathes freely, perhaps for the first time in weeks. Liquid Cream Balm contains all the healing, purifying elements of the solid form, and it never fails to satisfy. Sold by all druggists for 75c., including spraying tube, or mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren Street, New York.

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PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing amendments to sections eight and twenty-one of article four, sections eleven and twelve of article five, sections two, three, and fourteen of article eight, section one of article twelve, and sections two and seven of article fourteen, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and providing a schedule for carrying the amendments into effect.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following are proposed as amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amendment One—To Article Four, Section Eight.

Section 2. Amend section eight of article four of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen, in offices to which he may appoint, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office at the next general election, unless the vacancy shall happen within three calendar months immediately preceding such election, in which case the election for said office shall be held at the second succeeding general election. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal," so as to read as follows:—

He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen, in offices to which he may appoint, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office on the next election day appropriate to such office, according to the provisions of this Constitution, unless the vacancy shall happen within two calendar months immediately preceding such election day, in which case the election for said office shall be held on the second succeeding election day appropriate to such office. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal.

Amendment Two—To Article Four, Section Twenty-one.

Section 3. Amend section twenty-one of article four, which reads as follows:—

"The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; of the Auditor General three years; and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms," so as to read:—

The terms of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer shall each be four years; and they shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections; but a State Treasurer, elected in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine, shall serve for three years, and his successors shall be elected at the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and in every fourth year thereafter. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

Amendment Three—To Article Five, Section Eleven.

Section 4. Amend section eleven of article five, which reads as follows:—

"Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs and townships at the time of the election of constables, by the qualified electors thereof, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of five years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district," so as to read:—

Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs or townships, by the qualified electors thereof, at the municipal election, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of six years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district.

Amendment Four—To Article Five, Section Twelve.

Section 5. Amend section twelve of article five of the Constituton, which reads as follows:—

"In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be five years and they shall be elected on general ticket by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished," so as to read as follows:—

In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be six years, and they shall be elected on general ticket at the municipal election, by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished.

Amendment Five—To Article Eight, Section Two.

Section 6. Amend section two of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"The general election shall be held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto," so as to read:—

The general election shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each even-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an even-numbered year.

Amendment Six—To Article Eight, Section Three.

Section 7. Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"All elections for city, ward, borough and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February," so as to read:—

All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an odd-numbered year.

Amendment Seven—To Article Eight, Section Fourteen.

Section 8. Amend section fourteen of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service," so as to read:—

District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen biennially, by the citizens at the municipal elections; but the General Assembly may require said boards to be appointed in such manner as it may by law provide. Laws regulating the appointment of said boards may be enacted to apply to cities only: Provided, That such laws be uniform for cities of the same class. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record, or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

Amendment Eight—To Article Twelve, Section One.

Section 9. Amend section one, article twelve, which reads as follows:—

"All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law," so as to read:—

All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law: Provided, That elections of State officers shall be held on a general election day, and elections of local officers shall be held on a municipal election day, except when, in either case, special elections may be required to fill unexpired terms.

Amendment Nine—To Article Fourteen, Section Two.

Section 10. Amend section two of article fourteen, which reads as follows:—

"County officers shall be elected at the general elections and shall hold their offices for the term of three years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law," so as to read:—

County officers shall be elected at the municipal elections and shall hold their offices for the term of four years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law.

Amendment Ten—To Article Fourteen, Section Seven.

Section 11. Amend section seven, article fourteen, which reads as follows:—

"Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five and every third year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled, by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled," so as to read:—

Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven and every fourth year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled.

Schedule for the Amendments.

Section 12. That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the Constitution of the Commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared that—

In the case of officers elected by the people, all terms of office fixed by act of Assembly at an odd number of years shall each be lengthened one year, but the Legislature may change the length of the term, provided the terms for which such officers are elected shall always be for an even number of years.

The above extension of official terms shall not affect officers elected at the general election of one thousand nine hundred and eight; nor any city, ward, borough, township, or election district officers, whose terms of office, under existing law, end in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten.

In the year one thousand nine hundred and ten the municipal election shall be held on the third Tuesday of February, as heretofore; but all officers chosen at that election to an office the regular term of which is two years, and also all election officers and assessors chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven. All officers chosen at that election to offices the term of which is now four years, or is made four years by the operation of these amendments or this schedule, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen. All justices of the peace, magistrates, and aldermen, chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen. After the year nineteen hundred and ten, and until the Legislature shall otherwise provide, all terms of city, ward, borough, township, and election division officers shall begin on the first Monday of December in an odd-numbered year.

All city, ward, borough, and township officers holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of December of that year.

All judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and also all county officers, holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and twelve.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

LIKES NO BABIES, NO BALLOTS

Archbishop Falconio Sees in It Elements of an Excellent Plan of Suffrage.

Chicago.—The formula of "No babies, no ballots," has been approved by the Apostolic Delegate to the United States, Archbishop Diomede Falconio. He expressed his approbation of the doctrine a few hours after he had arrived in Chicago from Washington to consecrate Bishop Edmund M. Dunne of Peoria in the Holy Name Cathedral.

"What do you think about the theory of 'no babies, no ballots?'" was

one of the first questions asked the Archbishop. He looked a bit puzzled. Then he smiled and said: "You'll have to enlighten me a little. Just what does 'no babies, no ballots' mean?"

Thereupon the interviewer handed the Archbishop a clipping containing the suggestion formulated by Father Phelan of St. Louis two days ago, in which he urged that votes be given to a family in proportion to the number of children. The family would have votes for the father and mother and each child under the Phelan plan. A husband and wife with ten children, for instance, would have twelve votes, while a husband and wife with one child would have three votes. But a man and wife with no children would have nary a vote between them. They would be disfranchised.

"Now, that is really a very good idea," he said, handing back the clipping. "It has the elements of an excellent plan." The Archbishop reflected a moment, "Indeed, why not?" he inquired. "Women in some States are given a vote on a property qualification. Surely children are far more valuable than property. It would thus be reasonable to give votes to married persons on the basis of the number of their children."

Wrote His Own Obituary.

Springfield, Mass.—Alfred G. Fisher, one of Springfield's best known business men, who died here aged sixty-six years, wrote his own obituary a few years ago. Copies were sent to the local newspapers, which printed it in full with credit to the author.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Patriotism

The stomach is a larger factor in "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" than most people are aware. Patriotism can withstand hunger but not dyspepsia. The confirmed dyspeptic "is fit for treason, stratagems and spoils." The man who goes to the front for his country with a weak stomach will be a weak soldier and a fault finder.

A sound stomach makes for good citizenship as well as for health and happiness.

Diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition are promptly and permanently cured by the use of

Dr. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY. It builds up the body with sound flesh and solid muscle.

The dealer who offers a substitute for the "Discovery" is only seeking to make the little more profit realized on the sale of less meritorious preparations.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent *free* on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the paper covered book, or 31 stamps for the cloth bound. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, R. V. Pierce, M. D., President, Buffalo, N. Y.

MONEY IN MULES.

Average 3-Year-Olds Bring $200 Each —Larger Animals Twice as Much.

Raising mules for the market is an industry which for some reason is almost entirely neglected in the Eastern and middle States, yet there is no safer, surer method of making money, especially for the small farmer.

The nation that one needs boundless acres or a ranch covering half a county to raise mules successfully has been thrashed out and exploded long ago. There are no extensive mule breeding plants in Missouri, yet this State raises the largest and finest mules in the whole world.

A farmer with a hundred acres could raise a couple of mules every year. When three years old if a fair size, they will bring him $200 each. If extra large and well shaped they will bring almost as much more. There is always a demand and a ready market for any mule, and the bigger the mule the bigger the price.

One man with a farm of 200 acres keeps one driving horse and ten mares. Each one of these mares raises a mule colt every year besides doing all the farm work, and on this particular farm there is plenty for them to do.

The colts are allowed to run with the mares until four months old. They are then placed in a pasture by themselves and are never allowed to stop growing until they have attained their full growth. From the time they leave the mare until they are shipped to market they are never fed hay or oats. Sowed corn, bean fodder, cornstalks and straw in winter and grass in summer is their diet.

"My experience," writes this farmer in Country Life in America, "has taught me that mules thrive best on coarse food—not fence rails and the windy end of a barn, but any other coarse than hay or oats. My rations for my mules engaged in heavy railroad construction work are six quarts of meal a day for each, and one bundle of rye straw for two mules at night.

"It would be hard to find a smoother, slicker bunch anywhere, and they have not lost a week's work in five years. They are groomed and curried every night, the same as any valuable working horse, and the drivers are never allowed to whip; any abuse or overloading results in the quick discharge of the driver, for a mule is of all working animals the most timid and shy. They will go any place and do anything if they know it is all right, and if they do not know it will not do it."

SQUEEZED BY A PYTHON.

Big Snake Beaten Nearly to Death Before It Let Go.

Peru, Ind.—Gus Lambrigger, the showman of Orville, Ohio, had a terrible experience with a python here.

The python is twenty-eight feet long, twenty inches in circumference and weighs about four hundred pounds. The reptile got out of its cage and when Lambrigger tried to drive it back it attacked him and wound itself about his body and began to crush him.

He called for assistance and it required the efforts of seven men, who beat the reptile nearly to death before it released its hold.

Dog Tends Master's Telephone.

Winsted, Conn.—Kosse Bell, a valuable collie, owned by George M. Walton of Canaan, displays her intelligence by answering her master's telephone call 19-12. When the bell rings 12, if no one is around Kosse will bark loudly until someone goes to the 'phone. The dog pays not the slightest attention when the bell rings any other number.

Stripped Flock of Geese.

Mattoon, Ill.—A tornado struck six miles south of this city and destroyed the buildings on four farms. No rain accompanied the wind. A peculiar prank was played by the storm. The wind picked up a flock of seven geese swimming in a small pond in the farm of E. M. Thomas, at Sexton, picked off all their feathers and deposited them in a haymow.

A Reliable Remedy FOR CATARRH

Ely's Cream Balm

Is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at Once.

It cleanses, soothes, heals and protects the diseased membrane resulting from Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts. at Druggists or by mail. Liquid Cream Balm for use in atomizers 75 cts. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect Feb'y 1st, 1908, 12:05 a. m

NORTHWARD.

	21			
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
	†	†	†	†
Bloomsburg D L & W...	9 00	2 37	6 15	6 00
Bloomsburg P & R.....	9 02	2 39	6 17	....
Paper Mill.....	9 14	2 55	6 34	6 25
Light Street.....	9 18	2 59	6 39	6 30
Orangeville.....	9 26	3 08	6 48	6 50
Forks.....	9 36	3 13	6 53	7 04
Zaners.....	9 40	¶3 17	6 57	7 15
Stillwater.....	9 48	3 25	7 05	7 40
Benton.....	9 56	3 33	7 13	8 10
Edsons.....	¶10 00	¶3 37	¶7 17	8 20
Coles Creek.....	¶10 03	¶3 40	¶7 21	8 26
Laubachs.....	¶10 08	¶3 45	¶7 31	8 40
Grass Mere Park.....	¶10 00	¶3 47	¶7 34	....
Central.....	10 15	3 52	7 41	9 05
Jamison City.....	10 18	3 55	7 45	9 15

SOUTHWARD.

	22			
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
	†	†	†	†
Jamison City.....	5 50	10 48	4 35	7 00	11 30
Central.....	5 54	10 51	4 38	7 03	11 45
Grass Mere Park	¶6 01	¶11 00	¶4 47	¶7 12	....
Laubachs.....	¶6 03	¶11 02	¶4 48	¶7 13	11 53
Coles Creek.....	¶6 12	¶11 06	¶4 53	¶7 22	12 05
Edsons.....	¶6 14	¶11 09	¶4 56	¶7 24	12 10
Benton.....	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 35
Stillwater.....	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 45
Zaners.....	¶6 35	¶11 29	¶5 17	¶7 45	12 58
Forks.....	6 39	11 33	5 21	7 49	1 06
Orangeville.....	6 50	11 42	5 31	8 00	1 30
Light Street.....	7 00	11 50	5 39	8 10	1 40
Paper Mill.....	7 03	11 53	5 42	8 13	1 50
Bloom. P & R.....	7 18	12 05	5 55	8 25	2 10
Bloom. D L & W.	7 20	12 10	6 00	8.30	2 15

†Trains No 21 and 22 mixed, second class.
† Daily except Sunday. ‡ Daily. § Sunday only. ¶ Flag stop.

W. C. SNYDER, Supt

Trolley Time Tables.

Cars leave Market Square, Bloomsburg for Berwick:

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5.00	12.50	7.50
5.40	1.50	8.50
6.20	2.50	9.50
6.50	3.50	10.50
7.50	4.50	*11.50
8.50	5.50	
9.50	6.50	
10.50		
11.50		

First car leaves Market Square for Berwick on Sunday at 6.50 a. m.
¶ From Power House.
* Saturday Night Only.

Cars leave Berwick for Danville:

A. M.	M.	P. M.
6.00	12.00	6.00
7.00	P. M.	7.00
*7.20	1.00	8.00
8.00	2.00	9.00
9.00	3.00	*10.00
10.00	4.00	*11.00
11.00	5.00	*12.00
		† 1.00

First car leaves Berwick for Danville on Sunday at 8.00 a. m.
* Bloomsburg Only.
† Saturday Night to Bloomsburg Only.

Cars leave Market Square, Bloomsburg, for Danville:

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5.10	12.10	6.10
6.00	1.10	7.10
7.10	2.10	8.10
8.10	3.10	9.10
9.10	4.10	10.10
10.10	5.10	*11.10
11.10		

First car leaves Market Square for Danville on Sunday at 7.10 a. m.
* Saturday Night Only.

Cars leave Danville for Berwick:

A. M.	M.	P. M.
6.00	12.00	6.00
7.00	P. M.	7.00
8.00	1.00	8.00
9.00	2.00	9.00
10.00	3.00	10.00
11.00	4.00	*11.00
	5.00	¶12.00

First car leaves Danville for Berwick on Sunday at 8.00 a. m.
* Bloomsburg Only.
¶ Saturday Night to Bloomsburg Only.

Cars leave Market Square, Bloomsburg for Catawissa:

A. M.	M.	P. M.
5.30	12.00	6.00
6.15	P. M.	†7.00
†7.00	1.00	8.00
†8.00	†2.00	9.00
9.00	†3.00	10.10
†10.00	4.00	*11.00
†11.00	5.00	

First car leaves Market Square for Catawissa on Sunday at 7.00 a. m.
* Saturday Night Only.
† P. R. R. Connections.

Cars leave Catawissa for Bloomsburg:

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5 50	12.30	6.30
6.35	1.30	7.30
7.30	2.30	8.30
8.30	3.30	9.30
9.30	4.30	10.30
10.30	5.30	* 11.30
11.30		

First car leaves Catawissa for Bloomsburg on Sunday at 7.30 a. m.
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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1909

Democratic State Ticket.

JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
C. LARUE MUNSON,
of Lycoming County.
AUDITOR GENERAL,
J. WOOD CLARK,
of Indiana County.
STATE TREASURER,
GEORGE W. KIPP,
of Bradford County.

Democratic County Ticket.

SHERIFF,
W. P. ZAHNER.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
A. C. HIDLAY.
CORONER,
ROBERT PRENNEN.

THE SEVENTH AMENDMENT.

Among the amendments to the state constitution that are to be voted on next month is one at least that ought to be defeated. It is the seventh, and reads as follows:

District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen biennially, by the citizens at the municipal election; but the General Assembly may require said boards to be appointed in such manner as it may by law provide. Laws regulating the appointment of said boards may be enacted to apply to cities only: Provided, That such laws be uniform for cities of the same class. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record, or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

This is the same in substance as the present section except that these words have been added: "But the General Assembly may require said boards to be appointed in such manner as it may by law provide. Laws regulating the appointment of said boards may be enacted to apply to cities only; provided, that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class."

The adoption of this section will give to the Assembly the power to take from the people the right to select their own election officers, and no one will doubt for a moment that the boss-governed legislature of this state would exercise that power at the very earliest opportunity.

How and by whom election officers shall be appointed would be left entirely to the will of the lawmakers. The adoption of this section would be a menace to the rights of the people, and rob them of the privilege of having fair and honest elections.

Every fair-minded and honest citizen of the state should read this section over carefully, and make up his mind to vote against it, and then go to the polls on November 2nd, and mark "No" on his ballot at the Seventh Amendment.

THE BENCH AND THE MACHINE.

During the discussion of the judicial salary section of the constitution of Pennsylvania the very able gentlemen who composed the convention of 1873 expressed their opinions of the judges of the State with considerable freedom. One gentleman said "I have seen as much log-rolling in the Legislature in regard to increasing the salaries of judges as I have seen with regard to the increase of the compensation of any other officer." Another delegate in the convention declared that "a judge is subject to the infirmities of human nature just as much as any other officer, and I would hold him to the same accountability and give him no more privileges." Still another delegate, even more candid than his colleagues, added: "They are the most importunate beggars to have their salaries increased that we have in the Commonwealth. They hardly ever get on the bench that they do not want their salaries increased."

In these expressions of experienced legislators there is concealed the reason for one of the most corrupting agencies in the political life of the Commonwealth. This constant importunity for the increase of judicial salaries has more than any other one thing in the affairs of the State, debauched politics. The late Senator Quay's mind was alert enough to discern the advantage of the friendliness of the bench and his successors in the leadership of his party have profited by his practice. The result is that there has been more strenuous and frequent effort to increase the salaries of judges than those of any other office. The judges, on the other hand, soon learned to appreciate the liberality of the machine managers to themselves and in a reciprocal spirit prostituted the bench to serve the machine. These beggars may be importunate, as the delegate in the constitutional convention said, but they are not ungrateful.

During the administration of Governor Beaver a bill was passed through both branches of the Legislature increasing the salaries of judges which was vetoed on the ground that it was in conflict with that provision of the constitution which forbids the increase or decrease of the salary of any officer during the period of his tenure in office. It was precisely similar to the bill enacted during the session of 1903, approved by Governor Pennypacker and declared constitutional by Judge Von Moschzisker. Three or four attempts to retire judges on full pay at a certain age have been made within the past twenty years, which, of course, is another method of increasing judicial salaries and at every session of the Legislature during a dozen years or more, efforts have been made to increase the number of judges, and the judges have shown their appreciation of the favors by helping the Republican machine whenever it was possible.

Watchman.

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TOWNSHIP ROADS MUST BE MEASURED.

Law Requires That This Be Done by November 13 to Obtain State Aid.

By an act of assembly approved 13th of May, 1909, a great change is made in the administration of township affairs. Briefly summarized the new act provides:

The office of town clerk is abolished.

Work road tax is abolished but may be adopted in any township by a majority vote at any municipal election.

All road taxes are collected by the township tax collector and an abatement of five per cent. is allowed up to June 1 on all taxes paid and a penalty of five per cent. added on all taxes not paid before October 1. Notice to pay taxes is to be given by posters, the same as county, school and poor taxes.

The board of supervisors is to organize the first Monday in March each year by electing one of their number as chairman and appointing a secretary and treasurer. The secretary and treasurer may or may not be a member of the board and both offices may be held by one person.

Supervisors may work on roads and oversee work themselves or may employ roadmasters. The rate of compensation of supervisors for work on roads is to be fixed by the board of auditors; the wages per hour of roadmasters and laborers is fixed by the supervisors; the combined compensation allowed the secretary and treasurer can not exceed two per cent. of the amount of money paid out by the treasurer and within that limit the compensation is fixed by the board of auditors.

The state will pay the township 50 per cent. of the amount of cash road taxes collected, not exceeding, however, $20 for each mile of township road.

It is further provided that within six months after the passage of the act the supervisors shall measure all public roads in their respective townships and report to the highway commissioners.

There are many other details in the act, important in themselves, and it will require careful consideration before the effect of the provisions is understood.

It is to be noted that the provision for measuring the roads is now effective. The roads are all to be measured within six months after the passage of the act, and that means that all roads must be measured before November 13, 1909. This measuring may be done by a cyclometer or by any method directed by the supervisors. While this act does not in express terms so provide, yet it would seem to bear the construction that unless such measuring is done and reported to the State Highway Commissioner within the six months the township will not be entitled to the 50 per cent. from the State. Every board of supervisors should note this and have the roads measured and reported so as to be on the safe side.

This act will greatly benefit the townships having a large road mileage, but will not be so favorable to the thickly settled townships with small road mileage. For instance—a township with 80 miles or over of public roads, and a valuation of $160,000, will receive the full 50 per cent., while a township with $300,000 valuation and only five miles of road will receive far less. A levy of ten miles in the first township would give $800 from the state, while the latter would receive only $100 whatever its levy. This larger aid to the poorer townships seems to be equitable even if not based on equality.

Fall Fashions in the Philadelphia Press.

You, your next door neighbor and every other woman is puzzling her brain now over what she is to wear this Fall and what the children are. Isn't it a fact? The solution is wonderfully simple. You should read the "Woman's Page" in *The Philadelphia Press*. You will find the newest fashions illustrated, but not the impossible. for most of the fashions are real sensible styles and patterns for everyday folks. On the same page every day you will find other suggestions, also helps and answers to corrspondents and a number of other things of interest to women. *The Philadelphia Press* is a great home paper whose news is reliable and complete. We do not ask you to take our word for it, but read it for a week and we are sure you will keep on reading it.

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School Appropriations.

All of the affidavits which form the basis for the granting of the state appropriation to the schools of the various townships of the county having now been received from the various boards of directors by County Superintendent Evans some interesting figures have been compiled which should serve as a lesson to the directors of the county; a lesson which if properly learned would bring to the schools of the county between $4,000 and $5,000 each year which is due them but which they do not get owing to the low grade of teachers employed in many of the townships. The law governing the appropriation makes the minimum salary of the teacher with only a provisional certificate $40 and provides for the payment of the difference between that amount and the salary paid in 1906 when the law was put into effect. For the teacher having a permanent or professional certificate or those who are graduates of a Normal School and have taught two years, it makes the minimum salary $50 and also provides for the payment of the difference between that amount and that paid in 1906 which at that time in most instances was $35, making the difference or the amount paid by the state in the latter case, $15 per month and in the former $5 per month. By employing the former class of teachers, the directors loose a large amount of money which they could get by securing higher class and more experienced teachers without costing them a cent more. For instance Beaver now gets $315 but there is a possibility of its getting $735. Benton likewise could get $735; Centre could get $945; Cleveland and Hemlock, $735; Orange, $425; Pine, $840; and Madison, $945, while all of the other schools of the county with the exception of Montour which is getting its maximum amount, could get from $100 to $300 more simply by employing higher class teachers. The county according to the present basis will receive $17,911 which, despite the fact that many of the townships are not getting all that is possible for them to get, is more than that received by most counties owing to the higher class of teachers employed in the county.

The amount received by each township is as follows: Beaver, $315; Benton Boro., $600; Benton township, $595; Berwick, $1,215; Bloomsburg, $1 449; Briar Creek, $840; Catawissa Boro., $967.50; Catawissa township, $245; Centralia, $720; Centre, $735; Cleveland, $525; Conygham, $270; Fishingcreek, $630; Franklin, $350; Greenwood, $665; Hemlock, $560; Jackson, $315; Locust, 525. Madison, $420; Main, $315; Mifflin, $600; Millville, $539; Mount Pleasant, $420; Orange, $140; Orangeville, $156; Pine, $490; Roaring creek, $280; Scott, $350; Stillwater, $210; Sugarloaf, $525; West Berwick, $1,665; Montour, $480; total, $17,911. *Morning Press.*

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Is it a Fake?

Thousands of copies of a typewritten letter, that with regularity each campaign is prepared under the auspices of the Penrose-Andrews Republican headquarters in Philadelphia, are now being mailed through Pennsylvania, ostensibly coming from the "War Veterans' Club." The prettily-worded communication appeals to veterans of Pennsylvania to stand by the Machine State ticket at the coming election, and *The Scranton Times* makes timely comment: "If the 'War Veterans' Club of Philadelphia' is in existence at all, it must be composed of henchmen of Penrose, for use by the big boss in campaigns." That the reputed club is not a genuine friend of the veterans is evident from the fact that Candidate for Auditor General Sisson (whose election is favored by the so-called Veterans' Club) at the last legislative session voted as a Senator against the bill giving a State pension of $6 a month to Pennsylvania veterans of the civil war. He had no use for the old soldiers then.

Rosemont Cemetery Co. Officers.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Rosemont Cemetery Co., held Monday evening the following officers were elected: President, Col. John G. Freeze; secretary, S. F. Peacock; treasurer, C. A. Kleim; superintendent, W. R. Ringrose.

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THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1909

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

AMONG MASONIC VISITORS.

Among the Masons who are here attending the sessions of Caldwell Consistory are Rev. J. R. Dimm of Selinsgrove, and Rev. John Hewitt of Bellefonte.

Dr. Dimm was pastor of the Lutheran church here from 1859 to 1867. In 1366, when Prof. Henry Carver came here and the Bloomsburg Literary Institute was organized, he was engaged as teacher of Latin and Greek. The school was opened in the old Academy, on the corner of Third and Jefferson streets, where Dr. Montgomery's residence now stands. Dr. Dimm's ability as a teacher is well remembered by a number of Bloomsburg people who are now long past middle age. He is now living at Selinsgrove, and is pastor of a church at Shamokin Dam

Since leaving Bloomsburg he has held many important positions, one of them being the Presidency of Susquehanna University at Selinsgrove. He has preached far more than fifty years, and during forty years was a teacher of college students.

Rev. John Hewitt is also a former resident of Bloomsburg, having been rector of St. Paul's P. E. church from 1870 to 1877. In December 1871 Prof. Carver resigned as Principal of the Normal School, and Chas G. Barkley, Esq., then County Superintendent, was temporarily elected by the trustees, accepting it on condition that he would serve only until a permanent Principal could be found, his official duties preventing him from giving the school but little of his time.

Mr. Hewitt, had had some experience in teaching, and the trestees prevailed upon him to accept the principalship, and he entered upon his duties in the fall of 1872, and very acceptably filled the position for two years.

Since leaving Bloomsburg he has had charge of parishes in Omaha, Neb., Columbus, Ohio, and other places, and for several years past has been the rector for the second time of St. John's Church, Bellefonte.

MAIN STREET PAVING.

The announcement that in a few days arrangements would be completed by the Town Council with every property owner on Main street from Iron to East for paving with brick, is a mistake on the part of somebody. The authorities of the Episcopal church are not aware of any such arrrangement.

At the regular meeting of the vestry in September a committee was appointed to consult with the council and report to the vestry. A special meeting will be held probably next week some time. Until then no one has any authority to state what will be done. If the paving is done, it will cost the church over a thousand dollars, as its frontage is nearly four times as much as any other property owner in that square. Before rushing into it hastily the church officers want to know where the funds are to come from.

HE WILL BE THERE.

As usual J. Saltzer, the well known dealer in pianos, organs, and sewing machines, willl have a fine display at the fair next week, and his booth will be one of the most attractive places. For many years he has occupied the same location in the Main Building, and the fair wouldn't be complete without him.

The new show windows in Reber's Hardware store are completed, and make a fine showing. They are much larger than the old ones. The entrance slopes up from the pavement, and is tiled.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The second week of Court opened on Monday morning. The following routine court work was done:

In the estates of Hester J. Barton, late of Bloomsburg, deceased, and Honora Burke, late of Centralia, deceased, application was made for the appointment of auditors to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the administrators.

After a hearing by the Court the restaurant license of John J. Haley, in Centralia, was transfered to Francis Nertney. Francis Shaum, Thomas E. Devine and Stephen Horan testified to the fitness of the applicant for a liquor license. E. J. Flynn, Esq., represented Mr. Nertney.

Upon a petition presented by E. J. Flynn, Esq., the Guarantee Trust, Savings and Deposit Co., of Mt. Carmel was discharged as administrator of the estate of Michael Bubis, deceased.

Upon a petition presented by W. C. Johnston, F. R. Drake, guardian of Eleanor Hill, was authorized to pay her $5 per week from the funds in his hands as such guardian.

In the estate of H. C. Hartman, late of Bloomsburg, deceased, Clyde Yetter, Esq, was continued as auditor to make his report Saturday morning.

Tilley Harley vs. John Harley and Mary McCarty vs. John McCarty, both of which are suits for divorce, alias subpoenas and orders of publication were awarded.

In the divorce proceedings of Ida M. Bower vs. Odell S. Bower, Alex C. Jackson, Esq., made application for the appointment of a master.

The case of Tobyhanna and Pocono Springs Ice Co. vs. J. H. Giger which was an appeal from the award of arbitrators was settled, and in the case of Harvey J. Sult, vs. Wallace Seybert which would have been the next case called for trial, the plaintiff took a voluntary non suit. This left but 7 cases for trial after Monday.

In the matter of the removal of the polling place in North West Election District in the Borough of Berwick, Alex C. Jackson, Esq., Monday presented to the court an agreement signed by the owners, the A. C. and F. Co., and the lessees, the Berwick Cornet Band, that the election could be held at 319 North Market street. The question of removal will be voted on at the November election, the Court having refused to submit the question to the electors until a place had been provided at which the election should be held in the event the volers decided in favor of a removal.

Judge Evans made an order in court on Monday to the effect that hereafter when a person living at Centralia or Conyngham township is summoned as a juror and desires to be excused from serving he must make his request before he comes to the county seat. This order was made when A. E. Fetterman, of Centralia, who had been summoned as a juror desired to be excused. The Court said that it cost the county about $12 to get a juror from that place, and it was not fair to the county for them to come, merely for the purpose of asking to be excused. Hereafter they must make their application before they come to Court.

Mr. Fetterman stated that one of the coal companies was taking coal out from under his property and his buildings were now supported by props. Under the circumstances he felt worried and thought he should be at home.

RETURNED FROM EAGLESMERE.

After spending the summer at Eaglesmere Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Phillips and Mrs. M. M. Phillips returned home last week. For several years Mr. Phillips has conducted a photographic studio at that resort.

His Bloomsburg studio is now open and ready for business.

EDUCATING NURSES.

Free Scholarships Available.

Philadelphia, the city of Brotherly Love, has an exhibition of practical benevolence in the work of the Philadelphia School for Nurses which is of surpassing interest to every one interested in the care of the sick, the education of nurses and the promotion of public health and sanitation.

The annual report showed that during the past year, ten thousand, two hundred and seventy-five patients were supplied with nurses, who otherwise could not have secured skilled nursing care. Four-fifths of this service was rendered gratuitously. It was shown also that in teaching facilities, available workers and number of students, the School ranks as the largest school for nurses in the world.

Clara Barton, the world renowned nurse and manager of field hospital work, and organizer of the Red Cross Society, having for many years observed the efficient work of the Philadelphia School for Nurses, recently invited Dr. Eugene Underhill, founder of the institution, to visit her, and be present at a conference in her summer home in Oxford, Mass., for the purpose of considering the advisability of reproducing the work in the larger New England cities.

At a public reception, representatives from Lowell, Salem, Worcester, Springfield, Bridgeport, New Haven, Providence and other manufacturing centers, called attention to the need of this service for their respective cities.

Several large classes of students are about to be enrolled in the Philadelphia School for Nurses, who will, doubtless, witness the extension of the work of the institution in accordance with plans now developing as a result of the recent New England conferences. A large number of free Two Year scholarships are available to young women living throughout the entire country, preference being given to those from the smaller towns and cities, and the rural districts. These scholarships include room, board, laundering; uniforms, all necessary instruction, and railroad fare paid to the student's home town upon the completion of the Course. A preparatory Home Study Course and a Short Resident Course are also available to those who desire to quickly prepare themselves for self-support, but are unable to devote two years to study. Any reader of this paper who may be interested in the general subject can, by addressing the school at 2219 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., get full details of the work, and the scholarships now available.

CHARLES R. HOUSEL.

The death of Charles R. Housel occurred at his home on East Third street on Saturday afternoon. His age was 78 years. He had been in poor health for a long time. The surviving members of his family are his wife; W. H. Housel, steward of the Lock Haven Normal School; H. G. Housel and Bruce Housel of Philadelphia, Irvin Housel, of town. There are two sisters, Mrs. William Colwell and Mrs. Edward Gerber, both of Williamsport.

The deceased was born in Lock Haven, and has resided in Bloomsburg for the past thirty-five years He served as street commissioner several years, and conducted a fish, oyster, and green grocery on Iron street for a long time. He was a member of the Reformed church

The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon, the services being conducted by Rev. W. C. Slough. The remains were interred in the Almedia cemetery.

SHERIFF'S DEEDS.

Last week Wednesday afternoon being the time fixed by the rules of Court for the acknowledgement of Sheriff's deeds, Sheriff Ent read his returns and the following deeds were acknowledged in open Court:

Deed to Charles R. Lockard for a property described as tract number 1 in the Borough of Berwick and sold as the property of J. R. Sutton. Consideration, $7,500.

Deed to Aaron W. Hess for a property situate in Mifflinville, sold as the property of J. R. Sutton. Consideration, $25.00.

Deed to Reuben Miller for a property situate in Hemlock township, sold as the property of Samuel R. VanHorn. Consideration, $100.

Deed to George B. Markle, trustee, for a property situate in Scott township, and sold on a writ in which C. L. Pohe, administrator of W. C. Robison, deceased, Laura Robison and Charles Schug, terre tenants, were defendants.

Deed to Adam Belles for a property situate in Fishing Creek township and sold as the property of John Stuart. Consideration, $300.

THOMAS A. WARNER.

The Muncy *Luminary* of last week contained the following article on the death of an aged gentleman who was known to a number of our citizens. It says:

"Friday morning, September 24th, at 5 o'clock, at his home near Pennsdale, Thomas A. Warner died at the advanced age of 83 years, 9 months, 23 days. Death was due to Bright's disease. A widow, one son and a daughter survive. The funeral was held Sunday afternoon, the 26th, from his late home, and the interment was made in the Friend's burying ground

Deceased was decended from one of the first English-speaking settlers in the state of Pennsylvania. William Warner, the first of the family in America, was living on the banks of the Schuylkill as early as 1658, on the land now occupied by Blockley almshouse and hospital. He came from the parish of Blockley in Worcestershire in England and named his new home in memory of his old home. Later the name was given to the township.

Benjamin Warner, a great-grandson of William Warner, moved to Muncy township, this county, about 1786. He was the great-grandfather of Thomas A. Warner. The family have been members of the Society of Friends for several generations."

Mrs. Matilda Warner, the widow, is a cousin of I. W. McKelvy, her father and his mother having been brother and sister, and a cousin of Dr. I. W. Willits, their fathers having been brothers. She is also a second cousin of F. P. and Miss Georgie Pursel, her mother, Elizabeth Wilson Willets deceased, being a sister of Mary Wilson Pursel, deceased, their grandmother, so that she is the first cousin to Wellington B. Pursel, the father of F. P. and Miss Georgie Pursel.

THE GREAT BLOOMSBURG FAIR.

The Annual Fair of the Columbia County Agricultural Society which will be held at Bloomsburg, Pa., October 11, 13, 14 and 15, marks the 55th milestone in the prosperous journey of success of this splendid exposition. While the management is ever alert for all that pertains to the excellence and success of the Fair, still special pains are being taken that this year's event shall be of unusual merit and excellence. There will be mammoth displays in every department, excellent special attractions, a clean and entertaining Midway with the latest novelties, a splendid program of races, the best band music, all combining to make this the most complete and popular Fair in Central Pennsylvania. Everybody needs an outing at this most delightful season of the year, and this is a very cheap, easy and pleasant place to get it. Make your arrangements to attend the Old Home Week at the Big Fair.

9-23-3t.

WALTER L. MASON.

After a lingering illness Walter L. Mason passed away on Sunday night, at the home of his brother-in-law, B. W. Hagenbuch.

He is survived by three sisters, Mrs. Bell Traub, of Bucyrus, Ohio, and Miss Mary Mason and Mrs. B. W. Hagenbuch, both of Bloomsburg. He was aged 48 years 5 months and 3 days.

The funeral was held on Wednesday afternoon.

Don't Neglect That Cough!

It certainly racks your system and may run into something serious. Allen's Lung Balsam will check it quickly and permanently. For sale at all druggists.

9-30-4t.

Miss Minnie James, who for several years conducted the millinery business in the Evans building on Main street above Iron, was married last week to Rev. Charles D. Lerch, now the pastor of the Reformed Church at Rockingham, Virginia. He was until recently stationed at Mausdale.

PROOF OF PROSPERITY.

Reports of the Railroad Companies for Last Month.

The various railroad reports are very encouraging. The August earnings of the Union Pacific showed more than $700,000 net gain over last year's net for the month; the Union Pacific more than $1,000,000; Erie, $83,387 net gain for August; Pennsylvania for the same month, $580,400 for lines east of Pittsburg and $478,200 for those west; Atchison, for the year ending June 30th, an increase in surplus of $398,521. The Reading system's report of earnings for August showed an increase in net for all companies of $65,353 and a surplus of $409,271, an increase of $58,864. Net of the railway company increased $68,441, while the Coal and Iron Company was operated at a net deficit of $61,926, an increase of $28,022. The Pennsylvania railroad steel rail order for 1910 delivery is, as has been stated, for 200,360 tons. This is the largest order ever given by the company and the early announcement has been taken to mean that the leading railroad company is doing what it can to encourage the industrial business situation.

DEEDS RECORDED.

The following deeds have recently been entered on record by Recorder of Deeds Frank W. Miller:

John Krupp et ux. to Gertrude Girton for property in Madison township.

Daniel H. Remley et ux. to James S. Miller, for property in Berwick.

Elisha Trembley, et ux. to Peter Jacoby for property in Scott township.

Isaac Martz et ux. to Joseph Pinterick, for property in Briarcreek.

Joseph Pinterick and wife to Sigmund Kahler, for property in Briarcreek.

C. W. Miller and wife to C. M. Creveling for property in Centre.

John B. Johnson and wife to Reider Albeck for property in Madison.

Mary E. Fisher to Oliver J. Burger for property in Catawissa borough.

Samuel E. Houck and wife to Chas. Bloss for property in Conyngham township.

Catherine Coleman to Levi Fry for property in Orangeville.

William H. Snyder and wife to Mrs. Clara G. Frey for property in Orangeville.

Benjamin Wertman to Mrs. Clara J. Frey for property in Orangeville.

Benjamin Wertman to Mrs. Clara G. Frey for property in Orangeville.

Levi F. Frey et ux. to Cletus Keller for property in Orangeville.

Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company to Ellen McDonough for property in Conyngham.

William Hutton and wife to Mary Cox for property in Bloomsburg.

Citizens' Land Association to M. F. Ohl for property in Bloomsburg.

Raphael Benedino, et ux. to Joseph M. Smurl for property in West Berwick.

Joseph Smurl to Rosa DeNeyoi for property in West Berwick.

ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY.

Townsend's windows are showing the latest styles in all the apparel for men and boys. It is very attractively arranged. Their goods are selected with excellent taste and judgment, and the most fastidious dressers will find something to please them in the Townsend stocks.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mayor Richard is out again, after being confined to the house for several days with rheumatism.

Harry S. Wilson and family left here on Monday for Spokane, Washington, where they will reside.

Mr. John G. Curns of Lewistown is spending a few days in town as the guest of his daughter, Mrs. H. C. Jones.

Ambrose Spencer Murray, of New York City, is the guest of Edward Elwell. They were college friends.

J. H. Maize has moved his office from his residence to the rooms formerly occupied by him in the Townsend building.

Mrs. M. P. Lutz was in New York last week, where she visited her son Frank, and saw some of the Hudson-Fulton celebration.

W. O. Holmes & Son are putting heating plants in the residences of L. Cohen on West street, Theodore Smith on Light street road, and the Fair Store.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

FOR SALE

The fine residence property of the late Judge Elwell is for sale.

Location:

West Third Street between Jefferson and West Streets.

Description:

Two story and attic, brick and frame. 13 rooms. Lot about 66 by 212 feet.

FRAME BARN AND COW STABLE,

large garden, abundance of fruit trees.

The house has a Steam Heating Plant, Bath Room Stationary Range and Wash Tubs; Water, Electric Light and Gas.

Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to

GEO. E. ELWELL,
Attorney.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

Our Pianos

are the leaders. Our lines include the following makes:

CHAS. M. STIEFF,
HENRY F. MILLER,
BREWER & PRYOR, KOHLER & CAMPBELL, AND RADEL.

IN ORGANS we handle the ESTEY, MILLER, H. LEHR & Co. AND BOWLBY.

This Store has the agency for SINGER HIGH ARM SEWING MACHINES and VICTOR TALKING MACHINES.

WASH MACHINES

Helby, 1900, Queen, Keystone, Majestic.

J. SALTZER,

Music Rooms No. 105 West Main Street, Below Market.
BLOOMSBURG, PA

produces fine results in 30 days. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when others fail. Young men can regain their lost manhood, and old men may recover their youthful vigor by using **REVIVO.** It quickly and quietly removes Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Sexual Weakness such as Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion, which unfits one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a great **nerve tonic and blood builder,** bringing back the **pink glow to pale cheeks** and restoring the **fire of youth.** It wards off approaching disease. Insist on having **REVIVO,** no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, **$1.00** per package, or six for **$5.00.** We give free advice and counsel to all who wish it, with **guarantee.** Circulars free. Address
ROYAL MEDICINE CO., Marine Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

9-30 1y

SIGNS OF REVOLT IN REPUBLICAN CAMP

Former Speaker McClain Declined to Talk For Ticket.

THE FAITHFUL ALARMED

Nomination of Stober Has Not Mollified the Lancaster Republicans or Appeased the Just Wrath of the "Red Rose" of That County.

Among the orators of Pennsylvania who were expected to participate in the opening of the Republican campaign at Allentown last week, Frank B. McClain, of Lancaster was conspicuous. Mr. McClain was speaker of the house of representatives at Harrisburg during the session of 1907. The political upheaval following the iniquities of the session of 1905 had admonished the machine managers that it was necessary to make at least a pretense of improvement, and Mr. McClain was made speaker as a concession to the decent element of his party.

Speaker McClain is known variously as the "Silver-Tongued Representative" and the "Red Rose of Lancaster." A man of good impulses and gifted with oratorical powers of exceptional merit, he is greatly in demand on the "stump." It was said at the time that the nomination of J. A. Stober for state treasurer was more for the purpose of enlisting the active help of McClain in the campaign than to honor Stober. There is a tradition that Lancasterians hold together under all circumstances, and it was believed that the nomination of a Lancaster man, however bad, would guarantee the services of McClain.

Events have proved that this expectation has been disappointed, however. Mr. McClain was invited to be the principal orator at the opening meeting, which is regarded as the most important of the campaign. That honor is usually bestowed on Penrose himself, and it is said that he covets it. But exigencies this year suggested that it be used as a bait for Frank McClain. But it didn't work. On the day of the meeting he failed to appear, and his absence was explained by a statement that he had been called to Pittsburg on unavoidable legal business.

As a matter of fact Mr. McClain is not a lawyer and had no legal or any other kind of business in Pittsburg on the day of the Allentown meeting. He wasn't in Pittsburg at all on that day, but was quietly pursuing his own affairs at home, the contemplation of the consternation in Allentown on account of his absence, no doubt, being a considerable source of enjoyment to him. The following Harrisburg dispatch, published in the Philadelphia Record the day after the meeting, gives the real reason for McClain's absence from Allentown:

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 11.

There is trouble in the Republican political camp—not only trouble, but revolt. The manner in which the dictators of the organization rode rough-shod over the opponents of John F. Cox for speaker of the house and lashed the friends of Frank B. McClain, of Lancaster, may have some effect on the campaign this year.

It will be remembered that to mollify Lancaster county for the turning down of McClain the last Republican state convention nominated ex-Senator Stober, from Lancaster county, for state treasurer. This was not only to mollify Lancaster county but to bring McClain, a plain-spoken man, back into the fold and secure his services on the stump. McClain, however, has not given the least hint that he is reconciled to the situation. It is said that he is still smarting under the punishment inflicted on him at the organization of the last house, when it departed from a time-immemorial custom and refused to give him a second term as speaker.

Among the speakers announced for the Republican gathering near Allentown today was McClain, but he was not present. McClain was in Harrisburg yesterday, and told some of his friends that he did not propose to attend the Allentown meeting today. This is all the more significant, as both Sisson, the candidate for auditor general, and Stober, of Lancaster, the Republican candidate for state treasurer, were at the meeting and opened the campaign, after a manner.

In expressing his determination not to take part in the campaign the former speaker was very emphatic, and, despite the fact that his county supplied the candidate for state treasurer, the "Red Rose of Lancaster" will not lift his silver-tongued voice in behalf of the ticket this year. And the question is being asked whether there are many more like McClain in the state.

President Taft said in his brief speech at Springfield, Mass., on Wednesday, that the people had voted him $5,000 "for traveling expenses." That was inaccurate. The people obey the laws and the organic law of the land forbids such an appropriation. Congress voted that money and in accepting it the president violated the constitution and his oath of office. The chief magistrate of a great republic ought to be more careful in speech.

The Philadelphia machine is trying to stuff the registry list with as much coal as it used to stuff the ballot boxes. But the people are wise to the conditions and the harvest will be a full jail.

THE SEVENTH AMENDMENT

Machine Plan to Deprive the People of the Right to Vote For Election Officers a "Staggering Innovation."

[From the Philadelphia Record.]

Among the proposed amendments to the state constitution which will be submitted to the voters for final ratification on Nov. 2 is one (Number Seven) so amending Article 8, Section 14, providing for the choice of district election boards by the citizens of the districts, as to empower the general assembly, at its option, to change the method of choice by making the boards appointive instead of elective in the cities of the state. The only limit set upon the power of the general assembly in enacting such a change in the law is the requirement that the laws shall be uniform for cities of the same class. This is a most staggering innovation.

* * * * * * *

It will not be denied that the voters in the cities of this state have been culpably remiss in the selection of duly qualified and honest men to receive and count the ballots. But the right to vote might as well be taken away as the right to secure the proper casting and counting of the vote. Furthermore, signs are not wanting of a general awakening on the part of the citizens to long-neglected duties and responsibilities, and such a revival of public spirit is bound to result in a marked improvement in the character of election boards chosen under the present system.

Amendment Number Seven should be overwhelmingly defeated. It is a sheer, bald proposition to hereafter put it in the power of the general assembly to provide in advance for debauching all future municipal elections in the cities of the state. It will never work out as the reformers who originally advocated it intended. They would have looked to the future as well as to the present. We may not always have an honest governor to delegate the appointive power to honest subordinates. We are not likely even now to have a legislature that could be trusted to keep faith with the Committee of Seventy in framing new laws under the permissive provision of the proposed amendment. The power of selecting election officers should never be taken from the people.

It is not possible that Amendment Number Seven should receive popular assent once its aim is exposed. The alacrity with which two machine majorities in gang-owned legislatures put themselves behind the proposition is a sufficient indication that it bodes no good to the people. Every voter who shall place an affirmative mark opposite Amendment Number Seven on election day will be helping a corrupt political machine to disfranchise him. To safeguard popular rights the amendment must be beaten.

COLONEL POTTER ON QUAY

Veteran Reformer Pays His Respects to Memory of Arch Corruptionist.

At a meeting of the veteran reformers of Philadelphia the other evening one of the hopes of the Republican machine yas badly shattered. Four years ago the Lincoln Party men in that city declared, until within a few days before election, that they had no intention of interfering with political conditions outside of the city. This year the William Penn Party has assumed very much the same attitude and the machine Republicans had begun to express the hope that the old Lincoln Party men would not only not support the Democratic state candidates, but that they are indifferent to the success of Mr. J. Clarence Gibbony, the Democratic and Penn Party nominee for District Attorney.

To refute all rumors on that point and for the purpose of setting themselves in a proper light before the public these veteran reformers held a meeting the other night at which Colonel Sheldon Potter and others spoke, and Mr. Blankenburg, who was prevented by sickness from attending, wrote a letter which was read. During his speech Colonel Potter said of the Quay statue:

In a few days there will be placed in a niche in the place where Pennsylvania's heroic sons should be honored the statue of a man who was the prince of corruptionists, and whose only fame was his power to enslave men to do as he dictated. This proclaims that we Pennsylvanians have sold our liberty. It can only be done either because public conscience is dead or because we hold too lightly our liberties. The latter seems the truth, especially in Philadelphia, where we willingly support a robber contractors' government and permit them to steal from us the one thing most sacred to an American citizen—his ballot.

We can see no great reason why any of the proposed constitutional amendments should be adopted, but we can see very many grave reasons why the seventh proposed amendment should be defeated. In the first place, it would take from the citizen the most important of his electoral rights. We are all more interested in the election of a president than in that of a judge of election, but as a matter of fact the local office is the more important to the average citizen. Besides, upon the character of the election boards depends the integrity of the ballot. If the citizen abdicates his right to a voice in the selection of the election boards he consents to any form of ballot frauds and electoral immorality which the majority party may choose to impose. For these and dozens of other reasons vote against the proposed constitutional amendment marked No. 7.

No self-respecting man could hold his head up among his associates if for any reason he was disfranchised by processes of the law. Yet a man who disfranchises himself by failure to register, pay his taxes and conform to the requirements of the ballot laws in other respects is disfranchised by the processes of law. There is time yet for the delinquents to get in, but to make certain they would better get busy at once.

A young man who voted on age last year must pay a state or county tax in order to vote this year. This tax must be paid on or before the 2d of October, moreover.

LINCOLN PARTY MEN SAY THEY MAY SUE

Harrisburg Republican Office Holders Steal Appellation of Another Party.

MUST DROP CLAIM OR SUFFER

Real Lincoln Party Men Want to Make Proper Use of Their Name, But Are Foiled by Trick of Republican Machine Emisaries.

The desperate straits to which the Republican machine has been reduced is revealed in a trick which has just been exposed at Harrisburg. A few days ago members of the Lincoln Party went to the state capitol with the view of preempting the name under which they have been trying to reform some of the abuses in Philadelphia for three or four years and discovered that others had been there before them and taken the name.

Of course they were greatly surprised at this turn of affairs and set about to ascertain who the parties who had thus taken liberties with their party appellation are and what purpose they have in mind. They discovered that the pre-emptors in this case are a lot of Dauphin county office holders, the purpose of whom is not to use the name for the purpose of promoting reform, but to prevent others from doing that. It was a scurvy trick.

That these machine politicians are likely to get into trouble as a result of their trick may be inferred from the following dispatch from Harrisburg. In preempting a party appellation it is necessary for the petitioners to swear that they are members of that party if it is a party already in existence. If the Harrisburg office holders have taken such an oath they have simply purjured themselves and ought to be prosecuted and punished for the crime.

Following is the dispatch:

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 23.—Some of the party workers of the Republican ranks in Harrisburg who are on the court house pay roll as office attaches are liable to get into trouble if certain contemplated proceedings are carried out by men connected with what was known as the Lincoln party.

It appears that some of the Independent Republicans in the state intended to get out a state ticket under the appellation Lincoln for the purpose of placing the Democratic state candidates on it all over the state, and in Philadelphia placing the names of the Penn party county candidates under the same heading.

But their intentions were foiled for the time, for on looking up information they discovered that the party appellation of Lincoln had already been preempted by a party of Harrisburg officeholders who draw salaries at the court house.

On July 12, 1909, five officeholders filed notice in the office of the prothonotary and also at the state department, that they had pre-empted the name of Lincoln party for the purpose of making nominations of state candidates to be voted for at the general election in November.

These facts being ascertained by the real Lincoln party, the later is now considering the matter of bringing suit to compel the officeholders to abandon their claim to the party appellation of Lincoln and also of beginning a criminal suit for perjury, alleging that when the application was made the above-mentioned parties swore that they adopted the name Lincoln with a view of having the exclusive right to use it in the state at the general election next November and of "making nominations of candidates to be voted for at said election."

On the part of the original Lincoln party men it is claimed that the men who have taken their party name have not nominated a state or any other ticket, and when they swore that they intended to do so they had no idea of carrying out their declaration, thereby making themselves amenable to the law. A number of the original Lincoln party people have been consulting with a view to beginning proceedings, and should they begin they will push matters to a finish.

Recalls an Old Story.

The president believes that the Payne tariff is the best tariff ever enacted; which recalls the old story of the man who approached Sydney Smith with the remark, "Mr. Robinson, I believe." "Sir," was the reply, "if you believe that you will believe anything."—Providence Journal.

Be sure to pay a state or county tax before the 2d of October if you have not paid such a tax within two years. It is the duty and ought to be the desire of every citizen to vote, and no man can exercise that privilege unless he has complied with the requirements of the law with respect to paying taxes.

Taft a Practical Politician.

President Roosevelt said, "You and I are practical men." But it remained for President Taft to say to the multitude, "My party and I are practical politicians." — Louisville Courier-Journal.

President Taft is so careless about keeping promises that he has become reckless in making them. But after his action on the tariff question it really makes little difference what promises he makes.

Swipe the Seventh proposed amendment to the constitution. It is an atrocity, a delusion and a snare.

A CURIOUS COINCIDENCE

All Those Who Helped Samuel Salter to Cheat the Law and Escape Punishment For Stuffing Ballot Boxes Greatly Favored.

At the time that Samuel Salter was tried for the stuffing of ballot boxes in Philadelphia, John Weaver was the district attorney and Judge Von Moschzisker one of his assistants. Soon afterward Weaver was promoted to the office of mayor of the city and was slated for governor, which distinction he would probably have reached if he hadn't broken with the machine in the matter of the selling of the gas works.

Two of his assistants have since been promoted to the office of judge of the courts and Mr. Moschzisker is the nominee of the machine for justice of the supreme court. He probably earned the promotion in advance of his colleague by his preposterous decision affirming the validity of the law increasing the salary of judges in commission. Judge Barratt would hardly have done that absurd thing.

These incidents justify the belief that in the opinion of the machine the saving of Samuel Salter from just punishment for one of the gravest crimes in the catalogue was a valuable public service to be rewarded generously by the people. After the break between John Weaver and the machine it was openly charged and has not been denied that the district attorney's office was aware that the jury had been fixed to acquit Salter.

What part Von Moschzisker played in the farce of trying Salter after the jury had been fixed to acquit him has not been revealed. But the case could not have been manipulated as it was without his knowledge and acquiescence unless he is a born stupid.

QUAY STATUE JUST JUNK

Lies In Storage Warehouse Subject to Sale For Fees Ere Long.

Surrounded by boxes, bales, packages and bundles, the Quay statue reposes in a storage warehouse in Harrisburg—just plain junk.

Two weeks ago, in pursuance of orders from David H. Lane, one of the members of the Quay statue commission, Sculptor Bitter shipped the marble to Harrisburg, directed to Governor Stuart as president of the board of public grounds and buildings, but the latter body would not shoulder it, and placed the burden of selecting a site and installing the statue on the commission. Mr. Lane then issued orders to Mr. Bitter to plant the statue on a site selected for "Cousin Matt's" statue by "Cousin Sam" Pennypacker but Mr. Bitter has failed to move.

The Pennsylvania railroad freight officials needed the room in the freight shed occupied by the statue, and having no information when it would be called for, directed that it be taken to the Harrisburg Storage company's warehouse. There is no word from anybody whose place it is to look after it, and unless the statue is called for it will be sold for storage expenses at the expiration of the legal time limit.

Meantime the Quay statue is junk in a storage warehouse.

That Powerless Tariff Commission.

Although Taft's new tariff commission will have luxurious quarters in Washington, with a retinue of experts and clerks, with fat salaries and plenty of money for traveling abroad and at home, theirs is not going to be a bed of roses. That enfant terrible of protection, Wilbur F. Wakeman, ex-general appraiser of customs, has already opened war on the commission. In behalf of the American Protective Tariff League he proclaims its distrust and his own of the three commissioners whom President Taft has chosen to collect tariff data for use at some more or less remote period in the dim future.—Philadelphia Record.

Death of Governor Johnson.

In the death of Governor Johnson, of Minnesota, the nation loses more than a favorite son—he was a civic hero. His type of manhood, his standard of citizenship, his pluck, and his character combined to make of him not only one of the forefront figures in the public eye, but they have combined in making of his life that kind which lives for good in the hearts of the people, the kind which makes a monument of example rather than that of eulogy chiseled upon gravestones. And as was his public career, clean and courageous, so was his private life, noble and kind and Christian.—Williamsport Sun.

Wealth Wins In Both Instances.

In saying that the rich litigant has the best of it at law, the president might add that the rich lobby had the best of it in making the tariff law for which he apologized when he signed it.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

One Matter Elucidated.

President Taft's praise of Senator Aldrich shows how little a man who is drawing a salary of $75,000 a year knows of the tribulations of the ultimate consumer.—Dallas News.

Read the legislative records of A. E. Sisson and J. A. Stober which will be found in another column of this paper. These records are taken from the Journal of the Senate, the official chronicle of that body and are official and accurate. It will be seen that they voted for every iniquitous measure considered by the Senate during the sessions of 1901 and 11903.

The political conditions this year are precisely like those of 1905 when William H. Berry was elected state treasurer by nearly 100,000 majority. The same result can be brought about this year if the Democrats of Pennsylvania are equally vigilant and energetic.

AUTO BUSTING BY COWBOYS

Unwritten Rules Which Are Rigidly Enforced in the Ranch Region of Texas

JOY WAGONS IN GENERAL USE

The Range Riders Do not Permit Any Undue Liberties to Be Taken in Running the Machines — Shooting Up of Automobiles Common.

There are certain unwritten rules that must be rigidly observed by automobilists in the ranch region of Western Texas. The joy rider soon comes to grief in this part of the country.

The automobile is in general use in the range territory, but the cowboys do not permit any undue liberties to be taken in running the machines. The shooting up of automobiles by cowboys is a common practice. This method of bringing an automobile to a stop is not used unless the cowboy thinks that he has not been treated with proper consideration.

An instance occurred near Brady a few days ago. Dick Davis started from there on a thirty mile trip to his ranch in Concho county. He was driving his automobile himself and had no passenger. He was in a hurry to reach the ranch and did not observe the rules of the road as laid down in this part of the country.

He was spinning along at a high speed when he came upon a drove of mules in charge of a man on horseback who carried a rifle in a scabbard. Instead of bringing the automobile to a stop when he came upon the mules Mr. Davis sped right past them, causing a stampede. A moment later three quick reports of a rifle were heard and the automobile's two rear tires collapsed.

"The bullets knocked the machine completely out of commission," Mr. Davis said in telling of the affair. "The man with the mules got his stray animals together and continued with them down the road. I knew that he was right, so I didn't try to round him up."

A man from Ohio opened a real estate office at Sweetwater recently and bought a big automobile in which to convey customers over the country. He had an experience on his first trip that taught him a lesson.

He had four Missouri land prospectors in his automobile and was on the way to look at some land about forty miles south of Sweetwater. In order to make a short cut to the property he was crossing a big pasture. In the distance could be seen large numbers of cattle which were being driven by cowboys.

"None of you men ever saw a cattle roundup, did you?" inquired the real estate dealer.

There was a chorus of answers in the negative.

"Well, that's what's going on over there. I'll just run you over to the place and we'll watch 'em a while."

The automobile was headed in the direction of the gathering herd of cattle and soon attracted the attention of the cowboys. They gesticulated at the auto, but the signs were not understood by those at whom they were directed. The cattle were beginning to snort and were on the verge of a stampede when two of the cowboys pulled their six shooters and began to fire at the automobile. The bullets whizzed around the wheels.

"Here!" yelled one of the land prospectors to the real estate dealer, "get us out of here quick!"

The real estate man wanted to get away from the scene as badly as his companions and he lost no time in turning the automobile around and spinning away as fast as the machine could go.

Many of the ranch broncoes are not used to automobiles, and when one of these animals is being ridden by a cowboy and comes upon an automobile in the road the chauffeur who knows the customs of the region stops and keeps the machine quiet until the horse and rider have gone by and are a safe distance on the other side.

Its Meaning.

Walter is a small boy from the mill district, who became a member of our Sunday-school after a Christmas tree to which he had been invited. "Walter, do you know the Lord's Prayer?" his teacher asked. "Nome," replied small Walter. "You do not know 'Our Father Who Art in Heaven'?" "Oh, yassum, that's Mis' Marjie's prayer." "Mis' Marjie" is Walter's week-day teacher. After explaining the prayer Miss G. asked, "Do you know what 'amen' at the end means?" Walter's face brightened as he replied, "Yassum, hit means now you done, git up."—The Delineator.

Wait for the Pigment.

Sunburn after six or eight days brings pigment out into the skin—a spinal nerve protective phenomenon not occurring in paralytics—and this protects against further sunburn, but if the mistake is made of getting another dose of sunburn before pigment is deposited, injury is added to injury and burn to burn.

Clear Through a Man.

If a naked man lies on a photo film the sun will go right straight through him and blacken the film. This shows the most powerful known natural force to penetrate or get inside of a man.

EMULATING BYGONE VARIETIES.

Recent discoveries in Crete show that the wasp waist, the corset, the elbow sleeve and the short spreading skirt were familiar to the civilization of that island four thousand years ago. How insignificant though still interesting, beside such a revelation, is John Colby Abbott's exhibition, upon which these comments are founded, of Marie Antoinette's straw hat, which even exceeds to-day's "Merry Widow" in its extravagance of inches!

In emulation of bygone dandies, men appeared at the London opera a few seasons ago carrying ornate tasselled canes. The varicolored waistcoats of the present moment are in revival of a fashion of the early sixties, which was in its turn an echo many times removed of a vastly earlier original.

Invention produces new materials for the dress of men and women and cheaper ways of making both the stuff and the clothes. There are feathers, lace and slittering trimmings for the millions now where once they were for the thousands. Practically the only new thing about a new fashion is the fresh stamp of the generation that calls it back.

PREACHING.

Not long ago a writer in one of the literary papers remarked that the average sermon was, of all creative productions, the least likely to be preserved, and he called attention to the fact that of all the sermons preached only an infinitesimal part of them had found their way into book form. And the e are not read.

Why is it that a body of men who have received an academic education extending over a large part of their lives and whose training has been for the sole purpose of expounding and imparting truth, should yet say so very little that is even worth repeating? This would seem to be an unanswerable argument against so-called learning.

As a matter of fact, it is. Suppose there was a Whole Dogma of Swimming one would have to learn the comparative philology of Hebrew, Greek, Sanscrit and Latin—would any one ever learn to swim by such a method?

COLLEGE BOYS' ENGLISH.

Complaint is made that the average American college boy speaks bad English, and speaks it badly.

But isn't his English as good as the thoughts he clothes in it? Isn't there a relation between what he has to express and his language?

A boy gets his language chiefly by ear at home, but if his mind expands and the scope of his thoughts extends, his vocabulary at least must expand also.

Lincoln learned language because, apparently, he had thoughts that insisted upon being expressed. Seeing how thoughts were expressed in Shakespeare and the Bible, he learned the trick from the best schools.

THE SECRET OF POVERTY.

Dr. Woods Hutchinson of New York unlocked the secret of general poverty in an address at the American Museum of Natural History in New York when he said: "What is killing the people of this city may be stated as overwork, underfeeding, and overcrowding; and two of these may be included under one word 'underpaid.' The message of the church and of medicine to-day to the community is not 'Give to the poor,' but 'Don't take so much away from them.'"

VENEZUELA ALSO.

The world is moving, for sure. Even Venezuela is falling into line and getting ready to advance with the procession of nations toward better conditions and freer institutions. As soon as the dictator who had kept it in subjection and prevented any progress was safely on the other side of the Atlantic the people seized the opportunity to put an end to his tyranny, and they are now rejoicing in a liberty which they have not known for many years.

THE ENGLISH WALNUT INDUSTRY.

The rapid growth of a neglected industry is suggested by the shipment of seven hundred carloads of English walnuts from California in one year, bringing an average price of 12 1-2 cents per pound. Not many years ago the home grown walnut was a curiosity in this country. Now the groves in full bearing are worth $1,000 per acre.

A POE CRITIC.

A man named Brownell occupies a dozen or more pages of Scribner's Magazine to tell us that Edgar Allen Poe was not a literary genius, that he had no imagination and that he lacked culture. Perhaps, but will some one kindly inform us who Mr. Brownell is if any.

MYSTERIOUS CHINA.

There is too much mystery concerning China. Who knows but the new Emperor may be cutting another tooth? And yet the outside world is kept in the dark.

It is claimed for the Children's Aid Society that 87 per cent. of its little wards, in over half a century, have grown up to efficiency. The percentage of success among the waifs is said to be higher than the average in the population at large. A hint to parents, perhaps, to make more of a specialty of training boys and girls in the way they should go.

SATURDAY NIGHT TALKS

By REV. F. E. DAVISON
Rutland, Vt.

OBSEQUIES POSTPONED

International Bible Lesson for Oct. 10, '09. (Acts 22: 30-23: 35).

A band of ruffians gathered in a secluded place in Jerusalem. They talked over the events of the past few days. They felt that something ought to be done to Paul, the man whose goodness shamed them all, and they made an agreement among themselves to assassinate him. With Satanic malice they would kill the man whom they could not answer. The knife or the bullet has always been the rascal's argument, and proficiency in the use of deadly weapons secures the respect of the mob.

The Conspiracy Formed.

And see how determined they were. They pledged themselves not to eat nor drink until they had killed the apostle. The blood of that holy man would have been as nectar to them, and they confidently expected to have it in a few hours. But if not, they swore that they would not eat nor drink till the plot was accomplished.

And how cunningly they laid their plans. They knew that Paul was in the castle, and that the chief captain had tried several times to get at the real facts in the case, without avail. Paul was held by the officer, not so much a prisoner, for no charge had been sustained against him, as to preserve his life from the furious Jews. Now these conspirators visit the chief priests and elders and lay their plan before them.

They say: "Send word to the commander that you have called another meeting of the council, and that you would like to question Paul a little further. He is interested to get at the facts in this case, and he will send the prisoner at your request. Meanwhile we will lie in wait for him, and when he gets to a certain place on the road we will rush out upon him, and kill him. You do not need to admit that you knew anything of the plot. We will take all the risk and all the responsibility."

What sort of an estimate could they have formed of those men to suppose that they would listen to them for a moment, much less become their accomplices in crime. And yet, the narrative bears unmistakable evidence that those ecclesiastics, those unscrupulous and hypocritical religionists, fell in readily with this most infamous plot. They professed themselves ready to do the lying, if the conspirators would do the killing. Thus the trap was set. The next day it was to be put into execution. And when night came forty scoundrels in Jerusalem went supperless to bed, wondering if they could stand the enforced abstinence until the deed was done.

The Conspiracy Discovered.

We know very little about Paul's family, but in this instance it is said that the apostle had a nephew in the city who somehow got wind of the plot to kill his uncle. Without a moment's hesitation he went to his kinsman in the barracks and related what he had heard. Paul knew that the promises of God are not given to encourage presumption, but that Providence helps those who help themselves. And though he had received the most positive assurance that he should be preserved in safety, he knew that that assurance instead of being a pillow for lazy inactivity, was rather a spur for prudent natural means. And hence, when he knew what was going on, he sent the young man to the chief captain with his story. The kind hearted commander took the lad aside, and the story of the nefarious plot came out.

The Conspiracy Defeated.

Man proposes, but God disposes. No sooner had the officer learned the particulars of the plot than he resolved to remove the apostle out of the way of danger. He, therefore, made preparation to send Paul to the Governor at Caesarea, 70 miles away. And at nine o'clock that night, after the city had become quiet, the narrow streets of Jerusalem echoed with the tramp of marching feet, and nearly 500 Roman soldiers passed through one of the Eastern gates, and took the road to Caesarea. In the midst of that formidable guard rode Paul, the apostle. And when the hungry conspirators went forth in the morning they were astonished to find that their victim had escaped.

We are not informed whether the men kept their vow, and starved to death, or not. But the probability is that they at once repaired to the nearest place where food could be obtained, and took a hearty breakfast. They had fasted twenty-four hours.

And thus the conspiracy was defeated, and Paul's funeral indefinitely postponed. I can imagine the great apostle, during that midnight ride over the hills of Judea, repeating softly this triumphant Psalm of David, so appropriate to himself:

"Our soul is escaped as a bird out of the snare of the fowler; the snare is broken, and we are escaped."

WORTHY OF THEIR STEEL.

Militiaman Asuaged His Thirst and Then Told His Rank.

During a strike in the coal mines of West Virginia some years ago, apprehension on the part of the State authorities led to the calling out of the Militia. There was really no trouble, but the situation was tense and bloodshed was looked for at any moment.

One day a soldier in uniform, off duty, was strolling through the main street of the town wherein the greatest violence was feared, when he was surrounded by a crowd of strikers.

"Honest, now, Bill," asked one of the men of the militiaman, "would you fire at your fellow men?"

"No, I wouldn't," promptly replied the man in uniform. "I never shot at any one in my life, an' I ain't goin' to do it now."

The crowd cheered, and some one invited the militiaman to have a drink, an invitation which he accepted with alacrity. When he had satisfied his thirst the question was put:

"If you are in sympathy with the strikers, why did you answer the call to come here?"

"I ain't said I was in sympathy with the strikers," was the unexpected rejoinder of the man in uniform.

"But you said you wouldn't shoot at a miner; that's the same thing," protested one of the men.

"Well, fellers," said the uniformed one, after a moment's hesitation, "to tell you the truth, I never carried a gun in my life. The fact is I play the cornet in the band."

His Tears Had Been Shed.

President Hadley of Yale is apt in story telling, and all his tales have an application that those for whom they are intended cannot fail to perceive. At a reception given for him by an old friend some 500 miles from New Haven one individual with a better memory than tact asked him what he thought of the recent baseball game. As Yale had met with a disastrous defeat, the subject might be called unpleasant. Without hesitation President Hadley said: "There was a boy who lived in a village whose uncle died. The next day a man driving along the road was surprised to find the boy working in a field. Thinking this did not show proper respect for the dead uncle, he called the lad to him and said, Johnny, didn't you know your uncle was dead?' Johnny slowly approached and drawled out: 'Yes, I knew it—I have cried.'"

His Deficiency.

A certain Chicago merchant died, leaving to his only son the conduct of an extensive business, and great doubt was expressed in some quarters whether the young man possessed the ability to carry out the father's policies.

"Well," said one kindly disposed friend, "for my part, I think Henry is very bright and capable. I'm sure he will succeed."

"Perhaps you're right," said another friend. "Henry is undoubtedly a clever fellow; but take it from me, old man, he hasn't got the head to fill his father's shoes."

Eggs Boiled to Music.

A well-known evangelist tells a story of a visit to a small town in one of the Southern States, where he was awakened one morning by a soprano voice which came from the kitchen singing a famous hymn. As the bishop was dressing, he meditated on the piety of the servant. Speaking to her after breakfast of the pleasure it had given him, he was met with an unexpected answer. "Oh, thank you, sir," she replied, "but that's the hymn I boil the eggs by—three verses for soft and five verses for hard."

INSINUATING.

Madge—I never eat such things because they spoil the complexion.

Marjorie—But you used to eat them, didn't you?

A Fair Offer.

"No," snapped the sharp faced woman at the door, "I ain't got no food fur you, an' I ain't got no old clo'es. Now, git!"

"Lady," replied Harvard Hasben, "I could repay you well. Give me a square meal and I'll give you a few lessons in grammar."

Not the Way.

"Why have we stopped, captain?"

"On account of the fog, madam."

"Oh! but, my dear captain—surely not! Look! It's perfectly clear up above."

"Aye, ma'am—but we're not goin' that way, unless the boiler busts!"

Unusual.

"Yes; we were disappointed in the peasantry."

"As to how?"

"They always seemed to be working. We never found them dancing or singing in chorus."

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1909

Autumn Arbor Day.

State Superintendent Schaffer has issued the following:

HAIL TO THE TREES.

"Patient and generous, mothers of mankind;
Arching the hills, the minstrels of the wind,
Spring's glorious flowers and summer's balmy tents,
A sharer in man's free and happier sense
The trees bless all, and then, brown mantled, stand
The sturdy prophets of a golden land."

During May of last year meetings were held at the White House in Washington for the purpose of promoting the conservation of our natural resources. These meetings were attended by many of our leading statesmen, scientists and captains of industry. In the opening address the President said:

"We began with an unapproached heritage of forests; more than half the timber is gone. We began with coal fields more extensive than those of any other nation, and with iron ores regarded as inexhaustible, and many experts now declare that the end of both coal and iron is in sight."

The ultimate failure of the supplies of iron and coal is not more of a menace to the future of our nation than the gradual destruction of the soil by floods and freshets and its exhaustion by improper methods of farming. We derive most of our food from the fields and the streams, from the garden, the orchard and the forest. The want of fuel may be supplied by the use of water power to generate electricity that can be changed into light, heat and motive power. On the other hand, it takes decades of growth to reproduce an orchard, or a forest, and ten thousand years to form soil a foot in depth.

It is claimed that forests help to condense the vapors of the sky into clouds and rainfall. They surely aid in regulating the flow of the water in our streams and rivers, and in lessening the size and frequency of the floods and freshets which carry off silt and soil and hereby diminish the fertility of the land.

The value of trees for shade, for beauty, for fuel, for timber and for other economic purposes should be emphasized by every teacher. The planting and care of trees, their protection from fire, insects and other enemies, the wonderful processes of budding and grafting should be taught in every school.

The sin of robbing or marring a tree, a shrub or a flower unless it has something to give which one needs, should be pointed out again and again. Verily, there is abundant reason for observing Arbor Day in the fall, as well as in the spring of the year.

To perpetuate the custom of observing Arbor Day at that season of the year when all the schools are in session, Friday, October 22, 1909, is hereby designated as Autumn Arbor Day; and all who are connected with the schools are urged to observe the day by the planting of trees and by other suitable exercises.

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"BILLY, THE KID."

The popular Western melodrama, "Billy, The Kid," which will be the next attraction at the Columbia Theatre, Thursday, October 7, has been seen several times during past seasons in New York and is said to have proven eminently satisfactory to the melodramatic audiences who have seen it. The plot of the story revolves about Billy, whose father has been murdered. Billy takes an oath to avenge his death and in the ensuing complications becomes an outlaw. There is much good comedy introduced to lighten up the more strenuous portions of the plot, and a pretty love story runs through the entire four acts. The scenic settings are unique in the naturalness represented, and the supporting company is highly spoken of.

B. R. Yetter Injured.

While hauling heavy pipe for the Tide Water Pipe Line near Brandonville on Wednesday, Boyd Yetter's wagon upset on a side hill, and he was pinioned down by the pipes. Fellow workmen soon released him, and he was taken to his home at Mainville, about 12 miles from the place of the accident, in C. W. McKelvy's automobile, which happened along at the time. Mr. Yetter's legs are badly bruised, but no bones are broken.

A fine new line of Wedding invitations just received at this office.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin."

That old, old story, so new to present day theatregoers, "slavery days" will be realistically interpreted Friday evening, October 8th, in Columbia Theatre by Stetson's spectacular "Uncle Tom's Cabin" company. For this season, the members of the Stetson company were selected especially for his or her adaptability to the roles essayed. The result has been a rarely harmoniously whole, it is claimed, which has done much to add to the effectiveness of the production. Manager Washburn has the one great, unequaled organization, and that is why his Stetson production always brings out the theatre-going crowd.

Centralia will soon have a national bank with a capital of $25,000, half of which has been paid in, and an application has been made for a charter.

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The Zoological Press Bulletin

of the Division of Zoology, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Timely Topics of Plants and Pests Discussed Weekly. By H. A. Surface, State Zoologist.

EARLY DAMAGE TO TREES BY RABBITS.

A fruit grower of southern Pennsylvania, who planted an apple orchard last spring, wrote to Prof. H. A. Surface, State Zoologist, Harrisburg, that for the past two months rabbits have been "barking" the trees, and some of the trees have been already seriously injured. He asked for a "solution" that could be rubbed on the trees to stop further damage, and inquired as to the merits of gas tar for that purpose. He said that one of his neighbors had used grease or tallow with success.

Professor Surface answered as follows:

"Replying to your recent letter, I beg to say that it is unusual for rabbits to peel trees at this time of year, but I am satisfied that the methods of preventing this destruction during the winter would be efficient and safe now. Among these are the following, stated in the order of preference by myself:

1. Painting with white lead and raw linseed oil, made as thick as house paint.
2. Painting or spraying with the boiled lime-sulfur wash containing considerable sediment.
3. Rubbing the trees with tallow, blood, of a freshly killed rabbit, or the entrails of any animal.
4. Protecting by means of wire netting.
5. Use of poison, traps, dogs and gun.

"As a matter of fact, Number 5 should be combined with any one of the others. During the winter rabbits will often leave the trunks of trees alone if freshly cut branches are dropped on the ground where they can not fail to get them. I do not know if this would work in summer, but recommend a trial.

"A gentleman has just written to me that he used coal tar successfully for borers, but did not state the kind of trees on which he used it. I am seeking further information on the subject. If coal tar or gas did not injure his trees, it would be effective in preventing damage by borers and rabbits, but I do not think it is safe to recommend this as a preventive, for, in my opinion, there is some danger of damage to the trees, excepting under unusually favorable conditions. I once saw what was formerly a nice orchard that had been killed by the application of mixed tar and linseed oil."

BLIGHT ON QUINCE TREES.

A letter was received at the Division of Zoology of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, in reference to the "blight" that attacks quince, pear, apple, and other trees, but especially the two first mentioned. The letter was worded as follows:

"For a number of years we have grown quinces, and almost every season we have noticed the ends of a considerable number of the branches that are blighted. This year it has been so to a considerable extent, and we find that it occurs with other folks than ourselves. Will you please be kind enough to let us have some information in regard to the subject?"

State Zoologist Surface replied, saying:

"This no doubt is due to a plant disease known as Fire Blight, Twig Blight, Black Blight, Pear Blight, and other names. It is a bacterial disease and exists within the twigs. It can not, therefore, be destroyed by sprays because external applications will not reach it. It is necessary to cut off the blighted parts, being sure to cut off some distance, or at least one-half foot, below the blighted portion, and gather the twigs thus removed and burn them, occasionally dipping the knife into some disinfecting material, like dilute formalin solution or turpentine, in order to sterilize it and prevent the possibility of carrying the blight germs from one twig to another. You may find some blighted spots in the bark, and these likewise should be cut out and washed with turpentine or paint.

"This disease infects the quince, apple and pear, and in some places is very destructive. As it can not be cured in the sense of actually curing a branch that is blighted, it is necessary to prevent its spread by the methods here given. It is important to look over all such trees with blighted twigs and remove them at this season of the year, before the leaves fall, as they can be more easily found now than during the winter.

It is probable that Blight spreads most in the early spring when the sap commences to ooze from the broken or injured bark, and is doubtless carried by insects of various kinds that would carry the sap from one place to another. It is certainly evident that it may sometimes enter the flowers, having probably been carried to the flowers by flies, wasps, bees, ants, etc., from blighted portions of the bark, where the diseased or infected sap was flowing, and from which it was carried by the insects. It is possible to control this disease by prompt attention to cutting out the branches that have been attacked and burning them, being careful to sterilize the pruning knife occasionally."

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Seattle, Wash.—As John W. Gates was stepping into his private car at the King Street Station here, a white-haired man stepped up and extended his hand.

"Hello, John!" he said.

"Well, how are you, Mr. Foster," replied Mr. Gates as he vigorously shook the hand.

Forty years ago Mr. Foster was minister of the little Methodist Church at St. Charles, Ill. He married Mr. Gates, then living on a big farm south of Turner Junction, Ill., and Della Baker, whose father was Superintendent of the Sunday school.

"When you married me I only gave you a five-dollar fee, but I'll make up for it now," said Mr. Gates, as he wrote his check for $1,000, handed it to the astounded minister, and swung aboard his car as the train pulled out.

Card Signs For Sale.

The following printed card signs are kept in stock at the COLUMBIAN OFFICE:

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Keep off the Grass, and others.

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Yarn Will Cut Steel.

Yarn, with powdered stone, can cut a steel bar. Major McClaughry, warden of the federal prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., once found a prisoner who was supposed to be pounding stone working away at one of the bars to an outside window. The man was induced to give a demonstration. A grating of the same description was placed in his cell and a guard stationed over him to watch the cutting process. With the limestone dust and silicate from the stone pile, the yarn from his sock and a little water, the man cut the bessemer steel bar in eighteen working hours. With some fine emery, a chalk line and two wooden handholds to save his fingers he made a clean cut of the other bessemer bar in five hours.

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